Weather

Misty and milder today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 48.8 and the minimum 24.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 45.8 and 18.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

Today's paper consists of 32 pages in four sections

NO. 2250 VOL VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 第二千二百五十四號 SHANGHAI SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1919 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

WAR BILL OF U.S. 18 BILLION GOLD FOR LAST YEAR

Maintenance Of Army Alone In 1918 Cost Nearly Fifty Billion

NAVY TEN BILLION

One-Third Of Expenditure Met By Taxes, Balance By Liberty Bonds

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 3.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). From Washington. The Treasury Department of the United States estimates for the year 1918 that the national war expenditure amounted to 90,800 million francs, of which nearly 50,000 millions were absorbed by the army, 10,000 millions by the navy and 5,000 millions for ship-building while 20,000 millions, in round figures, formed the total of the advances made to the Allies during the past year.

During the month of December alone expenditure increased more than 10,500 million francs, including 2,150 millions of francs advanced to the Allied Governments.

According to the figures published by the Treasury, the war expenditure, not including advances to the Allies has been furnished as to one-third by the tax-payers in taxes and hard cash and as to two-thirds by the Liberty Loans.

U.S. Coal Production Breaks All Records

Output Is 586,500,000 Tons For 1918, Exceeding 1917 By 36,000,000 Tons

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 3.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—All records for the production of bituminous coal in the United States were broken in 1918 with an output of 586,500,000 tons, 36,000,000 tons more than last year.

Large Food Supplies Coming To France

Permits Issued For Importation Of Commodities, Including Chilled Meat And Sugar

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 1.—More plentiful supplies of foodstuffs from foreign countries will shortly be available in France as the result of measures taken by the Food Minister, modifying existing trade restrictions and the issuance of permits for the importation of chilled meat, sugar and oil seeds used in the manufacture of margarine. An exception is made of chocolates and confectionery, which are subject to control by the French authorities.

FRENCH SHIPS LAUNCHED

(French Wireless)

Toulon, January 3.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Les Forges et Chantiers de la Seyne—The Seyne Engineering and Dock Company—on Thursday morning launched two cargo-boats, Chauffeur and Calfat, representing the first of a series of ships which are being built for the account of the Commissariat of the Mercantile Marine.

BRITISH VOTE RESULTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28, (delayed in transmission).—General Election results:

Kent: Sevenoaks Division.—Mr. Bennett, Unionist, 10,650; Mr. Skinner, 3,323.

Croydon: South.—Mr. Ian Malcolm, Coalition Unionist, 17,813; Mr. Muggridge, Labor, 7,006.

Lincoln.—Mr. Davies, 11,114; Mr. Taylor, 6,658; Mr. Roberts, 550.

Hampshire: East.—Mr. Rees, Unionist, 9,549; Mr. Proctor, 2,817; Mr. Brooks, 2,106.

Finsbury: Central Division.—Major M. Archer-Shee, Coalition Unionist, 8,782; Mr. Cotton, 4,981.

Hull: Central.—Sir Mark Sykes, Coalition Unionist, 13,805; Mr. Kedward, Liberal, 3,434.

SCOOPED!

The Yorodzu, a Japanese paper, publishes a story about how, in the midst of the armistice celebrations in Shanghai, Chinese bandits swooped down like wolves on the fold and carried off some forty of the youngest and best dressed American, European and Japanese ladies, shamefully treated them and finally released them from their stronghold minus all their pretty clothes. This story is told by "Mr. Saito Fusataro, Head Cook of the Chikugo Maru."

Service In U.S. Army Qualifies Orientals For U.S. Citizenship?

Honolulu Judge So Rules And Seeks To Compel Issue Of Papers

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Honolulu, Hawaii, January 3.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Federal Judge Horace Vaughan, who recently ruled that Chinese and Japanese serving in the United States army were entitled to citizenship under a recent act of Congress, said that unless William Ragsdale, chief naturalisation examiner, would issue papers to the men involved, he would issue a writ of mandamus compelling him to. One thousand are affected by the court's ruling.

Chinese Born In America Gives His Life To Country

San Francisco January 3.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Lee Hong-chew, a native of San Francisco, is the first San Francisco Chinese to give his life for the United States. It was officially advised today that he died of wounds sustained in the battle of the Argonne Forest October 13.

B.W.W.A. ASKS FUNDS FOR SIBERIAN CHILDREN

British Relief Society Needs Money And Workers To Meet New Demands

To relieve the suffering of thousands of children in Siberia, the British Women's Work Association has issued an appeal for workers and funds. Suitable garments have been cut at the B.W.W.A. Depot at the British Supreme Court and these will be distributed to workers.

Funds are needed and Allied nationals are urged to subscribe. Checks or money may be sent to the honorary treasurer, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, British Supreme Court.

The entire resources of the B.W.W.A. are to be turned over to the effort for the Siberian children. Every possible kind of garment needed by the children will be provided and there is no limit to the needs.

In his address before a representative body of local war relief workers, Major A. L. Castle of the American Red Cross told in vivid language of the suffering of Siberian children. A few days after, the British Women's Work Association met and voted to take an active part in alleviating the distress. A strenuous campaign for funds will be waged, undergarments and padded coats, ready to be made, have been cut at the depot and arrangements have been made to make heavy shipments to Vladivostok.

LAST CHINESE RAILWAY PASSES TO JAPANESE

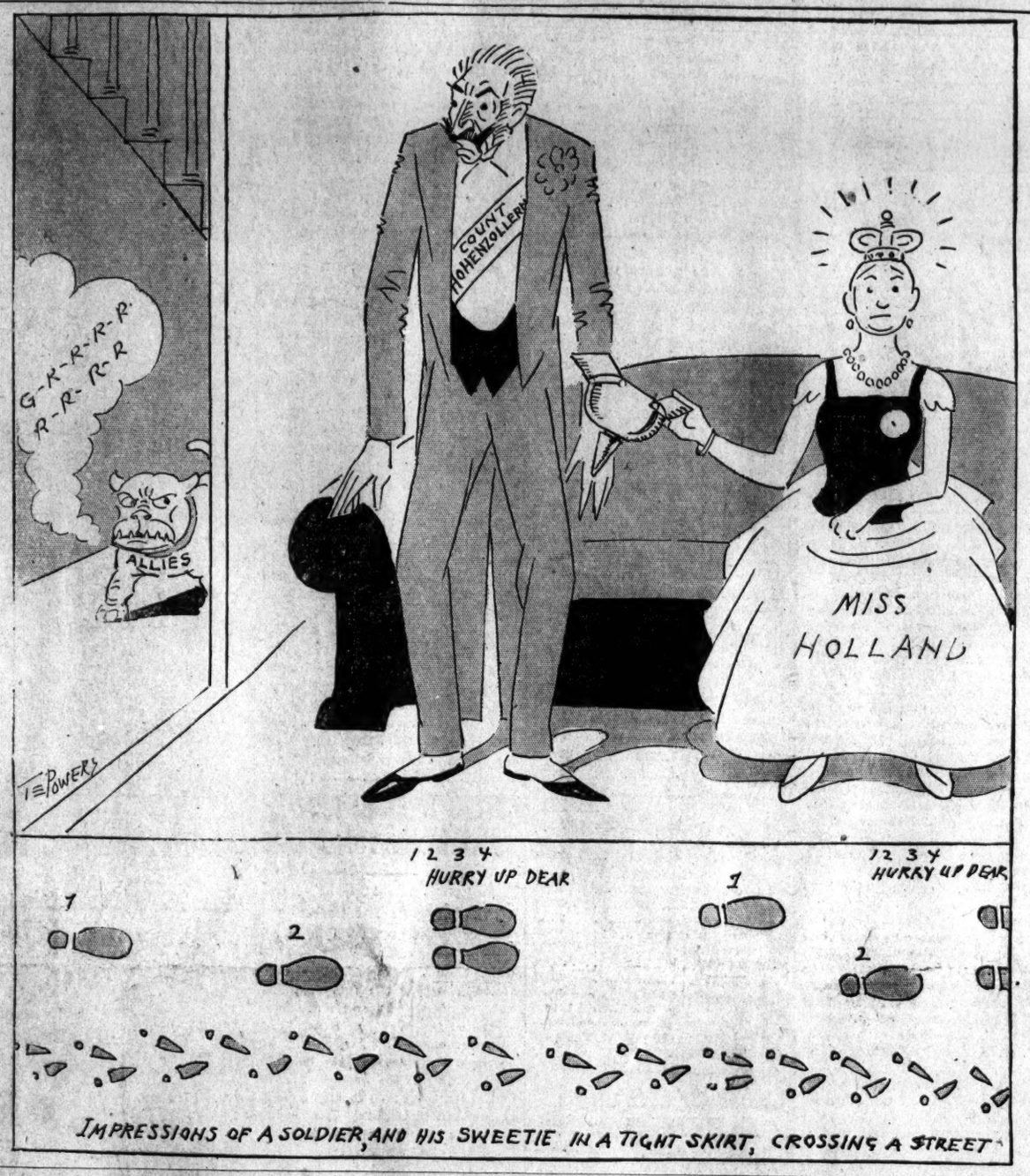
Peking-Suiyuan Line Loan Taken By Japanese Interests When $3,000,000 Remains

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, January 4.—The Peking-Suiyuan Railway, the only remaining purely Chinese railroad, has passed into the control of Japanese. Director-General Ting of the railway today allowed Japanese interests to take up the balance of a $4,000,000 loan offered, of which less than $1,000,000 had been subscribed. The $3,000,000 was taken at 85 with preferential rights to supply future requirements of money and material.

The loan was advertised in the Peking newspapers the past three months as the "fifth short-term domestic loan."

Here's Your Hat, What's Your Hurry? By T. E. Powers



IMPRESSIONS OF A SOLDIER AND HIS SWEETIE IN A TIGHT SKIRT, CROSSING A STREET

ROCKEFELLER HOSPITAL FOR FRENCH CONCESSION

Foundation Purchases 120 Mow Of Land For Plant On Rue de l'Observatoire

A lot of land aggregating 120 mow has been purchased by the Rockefeller Foundation on Rue de l'Observatoire in the French Concession and a medical school and hospital are planned. The work, delayed by the war, will probably start as soon as the New York Committee feels that a sufficient number of doctors and nurses can be sent here.

Mr. Roger Greene, resident director of the Rockefeller Foundation in Peking, leaves Shanghai in a few days for the United States and he will take up the plans in detail in New York. Mr. Greene expects to return to Peking in June.

Work is progressing very favorably on the new buildings in Peking, Mr. Greene told THE CHINA PRESS man yesterday and the plant will be finished in two years. Ten buildings in the medical school group are under construction while a hospital, capable of 200 beds, will probably be opened in the Fall, Mr. Greene said.

Several doctors and nurses are ready to leave the United States or are already on the way to complete the staff of the Peking institution which will have 25 to 30 foreign doctors and several foreign nurses.

Two recent additions have been made to the staffs of the medical school and hospital at Peking. Dr. A. M. Dunlap, formerly at Shanghai, has been named to head the eye, ear, nose and throat department, and Dr. B. E. Read, formerly at Peking and who has been studying in America the past three years, has been appointed as Associate Professor of Physiological Chemistry in the Medical School.

Mr. H. S. Houghton will act as resident director of the Rockefeller Foundation during Mr. Greene's absence in America. Mr. Greene goes to New York to consult with the local board relative to work contemplated throughout China and to report on the work now in progress.

Opium Destined For Flames To Be Examined This Week

Experts Will Go Over Drug To Make Sure No Fraud Is Practised

The examination of the opium stock ordered to be burned by the Peking Government will begin January 8 at 9 o'clock at the bonded godown of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. Representatives of the local anti-opium social, religious, commercial and educational bodies will be present at the examination. This was announced yesterday by Mr. Chang Yi-pang, Vice-Minister of Justice, who is sent here by the Central Government to supervise the destruction of the opium stock, at a reception given by 20 foreign and Chinese organisations at the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Chang was accompanied by the two other opium destruction deputies from the Capital, Mr. Wang Chi-kong of the Ministry of Finance and Mr. Shao Fu-yin of the Ministry of the Interior. Mr. Feng Kuo-hsun, the Special Commissioner of Opium Prohibition, also was present.

According to the statement given out by Mr. Chang, the actual burning of the stock will take place in Pootung on January 22. The burning will last six days, it is estimated. With the four kilns in Pootung, 200 cases are expected to be burned daily. The total quantity to be burned will be 1,207 chests and 21 catties. The number of chests originally taken over by Commissioner Feng from the Combine was 1,502 cases. Of these, 295 chests have been turned over to the Yah Chi Syndicate for manufacturing medicine.

For the examination of the stock in the various bonded godowns to see whether the opium contained in the chests is genuine or not, Mr. Chang has brought with him two expert examiners, one French and one Chinese. These two gentlemen, Mr. Chang said, were being secluded and not allowed to interview any one. The purpose of this is to prevent their being influenced. Duly credentialed representatives from the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly, the Y.M.C.A., the Chambers of Commerce, and other recognised religious, educational and social organs will be admitted. Newspapers may send one representative each. Badges will be issued to these representatives Monday. Mr. Chang suggested, however, that these organisations appoint not more than three delegates each, as, if the number is too large, the work of examination will be hampered.

After the examination, the chests will be sealed by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Commissioner for Opium Prohibition, the three Opium Destructions Deputies and the experts. Then the cases will be watched day and night by a detachment of troops from the Defense Commissioner and a number of police constables from the Chapei police. Mr. Chang said that the process of destruction and the method of examining the drug have been submitted to the Cabinet for approval and he expected that he would hear from Peking today.

Before announcing the method of destruction, Mr. Chang gave an interesting address on the history of opium. He welcomed the assistance voluntarily offered him by the various organisations and pointed out that it was an interesting coincidence that the life of the opium

(Continued on Page 6)

ELECTRIC DRIVE MAKES U.S. WARSHIPS SUPERIOR

Dreadnaught New Mexico Has Achieved Remarkable Results With New Motive Power

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 3.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Secretary of the Navy Daniels told the House Naval Affairs Committee today that the American capital fighting ships would in the future be superior to those of other nations because of their electrically driven machinery.

He told of the remarkable results which had been obtained by the new dreadnaught New Mexico with the electric drive, which would be a feature of all big ships authorised since 1916. The New Mexico's turbo-electric machinery was designed to develop 26,500 horse-power at full speed and give the ship a speed of twenty-one knots. Mr. Daniels said the New Mexico actually developed more than 31,000 horse-power, maintained for four hours, and a speed of twenty-one and a quarter knots when running at a displacement of 1,000 tons more than the design called for.

He added that the New Mexico will steam at ten knots on about twenty-five percent less fuel than the best turbine-driven ship previously built.

TWO GERMAN BIG GUNS TO BE SET UP IN PARIS

Cannon That Shelled City To Be Kept In Commemoration Of War's Trials

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 1.—The two Big Berthas with which the Germans bombarded Paris will be set up at Les Invalides with the names of their victims inscribed on them.

ALLIES' MEETING TO DRAFT TREATY OPENS NEXT WEEK

Preliminary Session To Peace Conference Reported Set For 13th

FOR FOUR POWERS

France, Britain, United States And Italy To Be Represented

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 3.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Petit Parisien publishes the following information:

There is every probability that the Peace Conference will open in Paris on the 13th, or more properly, the preliminary conference of the four great Allied Powers.

Germany To Surrender Motor Trucks

Paris, January 3.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Germany commenced on December 7 to surrender to the Allies 5,000 motor-trucks. French commissions are functioning at Werms, Ludwigshafen, Mayence, Cemershein and Strasburg. According to the Petit Parisien 1,800 vehicles have been taken over up to the present.

Berlin Government Changes

Basle, January 3.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). According to a message from Berlin the Under-Secretary of State, von Busche Haddendausen, has asked for several months' leave, which has been granted. The Director of the Political Section, Herr Langwerth Simmern, has been appointed Under Secretary of State. Other changes will shortly be made in the Commercial Section and Press Section.

ALLIES WILL CONCEDE FRENCH SYRIAN DEMANDS

Want To Preserve Existing Union Of Powers By Any Means

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 1.—It is recognised that the grave questions and serious demands concerning Syria which M. Clemenceau may raise at the preliminary Peace Conference on behalf of France are already half acknowledged in advance owing to the passionate desire for unbroken union which the recent speeches of Allied and associated statesmen reveal.

Mme. Poincare Leaves For Alsace-Lorraine

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 3.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Mme. Poincare left Paris on Thursday evening on her way to Alsace and Lorraine. She arrives at Metz on the 4th and at Strasburg on the 5th to preside at the distribution of New Year's gifts to the children of these two towns. 5,000 toys will be distributed at Metz and 15,000 at Strasburg.

China Delegates Entertained In U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, January 3.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Chinese military and naval aids to China's peace delegates were entertained at a banquet given by the Chinese colony last night after being taken on an automobile tour of the city. Captain Ken Wang, discussing the party's participation in the New Year's Eve celebration, said it reminded him of the peace celebration in Peking, which was the most spontaneous and the greatest outburst that had ever occurred there. The party leaves for New York Friday.

CONGRESS BACK IN SESSION

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 3.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Congress is in session again after its rest over the holidays.

MORE JUDGMENTS GIVEN IN GERMAN BANK CASES

Defendant Succeeds In One Action; Claims Allowed Against Six Others By Mixed Court

Judgments in seven more cases brought by the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank were given in the Mixed Court yesterday by Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Li, the decision in one case being given for the defendant. Three cases were dropped.

When the cases were called Mr. G. D. Musso, counsel for the Bureau, mentioned the claim against G. Baerwald for $300,000, stating that the Court's order had been practically complied with. The peremptory order, he said, had brought big results, Mr. Figge, manager of the bank, having called at his office on Thursday with a cheque for Tls. 100,000 on the Netherlands Bank signed by Mr. de Reus, the Netherlands Consul-General. Counsel was investigating for the balance on the judgment of Tls. 140,000.

The case in which judgment was awarded in favor of the plaintiff was that of the claim against K. Michaelis for recovery of Tls. 23,996.14. The defendant's case was that he was a traveler for the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron, and had been given credit through the local bank by reason of negotiations made by his firm with the bank in Berlin. In giving judgment the Assessor said:

This is a claim for Tls. 23,996.14 principal and interest up to September 30, 1918, on a loan account kept in the books of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank in the name of defendant. Defendant denies personal liability.

From the documents exhibited it appears that by an agreement in writing dated December 1, 1913, and signed at Frankfurt am Main, the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron engaged defendant as clerk (Kaufmannischeu Beamten) at a salary of M. 6,000 per annum. Defendant arrived in China in October, 1914, and has since then been detained here by duress of war. He brought with him a letter of introduction to the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank at Kobe from the Deutsche Bank Filiale Frankfurt dated January 9, 1914, according to which defendant was on a tour of enquiry on behalf of his firm, the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron. For this purpose he was furnished with a letter of credit taken out in his favor by the Fabrik with the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank. This letter was surrendered to the bank on January 10, 1916, when defendant drew the balance of his credit. On March 10 following defendant wrote to the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank that he was requesting the Fabrik to open a credit in his favor with the bank in Berlin for M. 60,000. On May 15, the bank notified defendant that in accordance with telegraphic instructions of their Berlin branch they had credited him with M. 60,000 for one year. This arrangement was modified by a letter of August 22 which informed defendant that the Berlin branch, in view of the unsafe postal connection and in order to save interest, had come to an arrangement with the Fabrik by which the latter was to reimburse the bank to the extent of M. 5,000 per mensem and defendant could draw accordingly. A further credit of M 50,000 was placed at defendant's disposal by a letter of December 6, 1916 A letter of December 21 to the bank shows that defendant drew against both credits "to cover our expenses."

On this correspondence we find that the bank gave credit, not to defendant but to the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron, and defendant is accordingly entitled to judgment.

Judgment for the plaintiffs was awarded in the following cases: Klara Becker Baumert, $500 and interest; Gustav Boehm Seifemwerke, Tls. 148,795 and interest; H. Walkener, Tls 345 and interest; M. Steger, Tls. 19,043; H. Walkener (administrator of the estate of C. Thompson), Tls. 1,380; Dr. Focthke, Tls. 438.

Claims against C. Baedker for Tls. 25,000, Dr. von Schab for Tls. 34,964, and W. Schmidt for Tls. 2,208 were discontinued.

MR. KREMLA ONCE AGAIN

The Mixed Court opened with a natural setting yesterday morning Mr. H. Kremla being again present in the prisoner's dock. This hardy perennial, so frequently recurrent in the court records since he first burst prominently into notoriety through shooting Maracek in the Austrian Consulate raid of August, 1917, it seems may soon recur no more. Kremla was charged with entering the Settlement without a permit. He was ordered back to the internment camp and General Lu is to be requested to communicate with the Russian Consul-General about the possibility of sending him to Vladivostok to join the Czecho-Slovak army.

France To Increase Railroad Capacity

Getting Rolling Stock Enough To Deal With More Traffic Than Before War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 1.—The Minister for Transport announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the French railways would gradually be provided with rolling stock capable of dealing with traffic twenty-five percent greater than that during 1913. 27,000 trucks and a large number of locomotives had been ordered from America.

New Year's In Nanking

China Press Correspondence

Nanking, January 2.—New Year's Day was observed throughout the city much the same as ordinary days with the exception of a considerable number of flags, and a vacation of one day for all the schools, foreign hongs and government offices. Otherwise business went on quite as usual.

There was a reception at Tuchun Li Shun's yamen in the morning at eleven o'clock which was attended by many civil and military officials, also representatives from the American, British, and Japanese Consulates.

It is reported that General Li Shun will issue a statement in a few days with reference to his views on the location of the peace conference.

The University of Nanking Alumni Association held its annual meeting in the University today. The program covered a good share of the day. More than 300 attended including wives and children of the Alumni, marking the largest attendance for such an occasion in the history of the Association. The morning was devoted to speeches from representatives of many local associations and to business. The Alumni made it a red letter day in their own history as well as for the University by pledging $10,000 to the University towards the development of a commercial course. Mr. Lie Giahen, U. of N., 1914, who later studied in the state agricultural colleges of Michigan and New York, and is now teaching in the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University, the president of the Alumni Association, presided. The principal address was made by President Bowen.

In the late afternoon, at the home of President and Mrs. Bowen, was held what bids fair to be one of the most important meetings ever convened by a group of missionaries in China. The sixty-five to seventy missionaries present were unanimous in their desire for the unifying of the evangelistic work of all protestant evangelistic agencies in the city of Nanking and the following actions were taken:

"Voted that it is the sense of this meeting that more comprehensive methods of co-operation and unifying of an evangelistic work and workers of all denominations in Nanking is urgently needed, and that steps be taken to devise plans for procedures.

"Voted that each mission appoint, in its own way, two representatives who shall meet next Tuesday at the home of Miss Butler to work out definite plans and proposals for unifying all the evangelistic work of the city.

"Voted that the meeting approve the action of the city pastor's association in appointing Dr. P. F. Price evangelistic secretary."

There is probably no other city in the world where foreign missionary work is being carried on where the unionisation of missionary activities has been carried to the extent it has in Nanking. The Union University of Nanking, the Union Theological Seminary, the Union Bible Training School for Women, and Ginling College (for young women) are all successful examples of union missionary enterprises.

POWHATTAN SWEEPSTAKES

The last Powhattan Club war Savings Sweepstakes will be drawn on Wednesday evening the 8th instant. The Committee desire to make a record finish and request subscribers to help by selling at least one ticket. There are absolutely no deductions, every dollar received going into War Funds. Tickets $5 each at 11 Yuen Ming Ming Road.

MANY MILITARY HONORS AWARDED AT NEW YEAR

Generals Birdwood And Byng Among Those Who Receive Distinctions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 31.—A long list of New Year military honors is published in the London Gazette for valuable war services in France and Flanders.

The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath has been conferred on the Army Commanders General Sir Henry Rawlinson and General Sir Julian Byng.

The Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred on General Birdwood, General Sir John Monash, commanding the Australians, and General A. W. Currie, commanding the Canadians.

Three hundred companionships of the above orders are appointed. Three Knight Commanders of the order of the British empire include Sir Almroth Wright.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Horne has been promoted to the rank of General.

The list also includes many Distinguished Service Orders, Military Crosses, Royal Red Crosses and Distinguished Conduct Medals.

The King's Fund For The Disabled

Already acknowledged	£1,250.0.0
Dr. F. M. Neild	10.0.0
Anonymous	50.0.0
O. M. Green	25.0.0
Total	£1,335.0.0

	Tls.
Already acknowledged	3,022.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. Matthews	20.00
H. F. Bell	50.00
E. C. Richards	100.00
Anonymous	1,000.00
E. J. Newman	100.00
Total	Tls. 4,292.00

Already acknowledged	$1,471.40
Miss E. W. Graves	25.00
Miss L. J. Graves	25.00
J. A. Hayes	25.00
Sale of three pups	30.00
Masonic Club per J. S. Chisholm	25.00
J. J. Judah	50.00
Edny Page	50.00
Total	$1,721.40

(Sd.) E. H. Fraser.

January 4, 1919.

Crews Of U.S. Ships To Be Hosts At Ball

Men Of Quiros And Villalobos Will Give Informal Military Dance Wednesday

The crews of the two American gunboats in port, the Villalobos and Quiros, will give an informal military ball at the Carlton Cafe Wednesday night. Allied sailors, representatives of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and local officials will be among the guests. The committee in charge of the affair is made up of C. E. Howard, J. A. Maisoneuve, Harry Dayton and C. Dellis, all of the U.S.S. Villalobos.

Bluejackets Give Soochow A Big Day

City Is Turned Over To Visiting American And British Sailors

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, December 31.—This has been a great day for the Americans in Soochow. Last night about one o'clock a message came to Soochow that there were 300 American and British bluejackets in Shanghai and that they would reach Scochow at 11 a.m. Things began to stir at once and a right royal welcome awaited them when they got in. A committee of foreigners met them at the station and led them through the city showing them the sights. The city officials had been notified and they sent a representative to the station to welcome the boys.

It was decided to entertain them in the large basement of the Anderson Hall of Soochow University as this was about the largest hall that could be found for the purpose. The American and British ladies of the city met and got things moving and provided an excellent repast for the boys and they seemed to enjoy it to the fullest. The Chinese officials sent over a big supply of canned meats and this added much to the repast that was set before the tired and hungry visitors. The B.A.T. supplied the smokes. The local official band was also sent over. Amid the roar of firecrackers and the various bands, the University brass band, the University Chinese band and the visiting one the sailors were led into the dining hall. This was tastefully decorated by the University students and they would not allow the Americans to help to provide for the firecrackers; they wanted to extend their welcome in this way. After the dinner, the men scattered about the campus, some watching a football game, others dropping into the homes of the people in the community which were thrown wide open to them and they were given a most hearty welcome.

UNITED WEEK OF PRAYER WILL BEGIN TOMORROW

Meetings To Be Held Each Evening At The Union Church

The United Week of Prayer, held annually during the first complete week of the year under the arrangement of the World's Evangelical Alliance, opens today and will be observed by meetings to be held each evening of the week, beginning tomorrow, from 5:30 to 6:30 o'clock in the Union Church. The meetings here are under the arrangement of the Shanghai branch of the Alliance.

The leaders of the meetings and the topics suggested are as follows:

Monday—the Rev. J. Darroch, D.D.; "Thanksgiving and Humiliation."

Tuesday—Mr. Arthur Rugh; "The Church of Christ."

Wednesday—the Rev. F. Rawlinson, D. D.; "The Moral Welfare of Shanghai and China."

Thursday—the Rev. Bishop Welch, D. D.; "Missions."

Friday—the Rev. Bishop Molony, D. D.; "Families, Schools, Colleges and the Young."

Saturday—Judge Charles S. Lobingier; "The New Relations of Jew and Christian."

GROUNDED TRANSPORT DRIVEN HIGHER ON SHOAL

Northern Pacific Pounded Hard By Waves; Troops Are Taken Off

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, January 3.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Constantly pounding waves are driving the transport Northern Pacific higher on the shoals of Fire Island, within 250 yards of the shore. The removal of troops in small boats to Fire Island began Thursday afternoon. The Northern Pacific, bringing back soldiers, sailors and nurses, some wounded, from France, went aground the day before.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

January 2.—Sanders, Shanghai. St. Louis, Mo.

NEW PIER FOR MANILA

The construction of a new pier, to be known as Pier 7, for which the Philippine legislature has appropriated G.$1,250,000, will be started immediately, according to the Manila Bulletin. The new wharf will be ready by June and will be built near the Manila Hotel.

POINCARE TO VISIT AMERICA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 1.—M. Poincare anticipates visiting America after the Peace Conference, probably in July.

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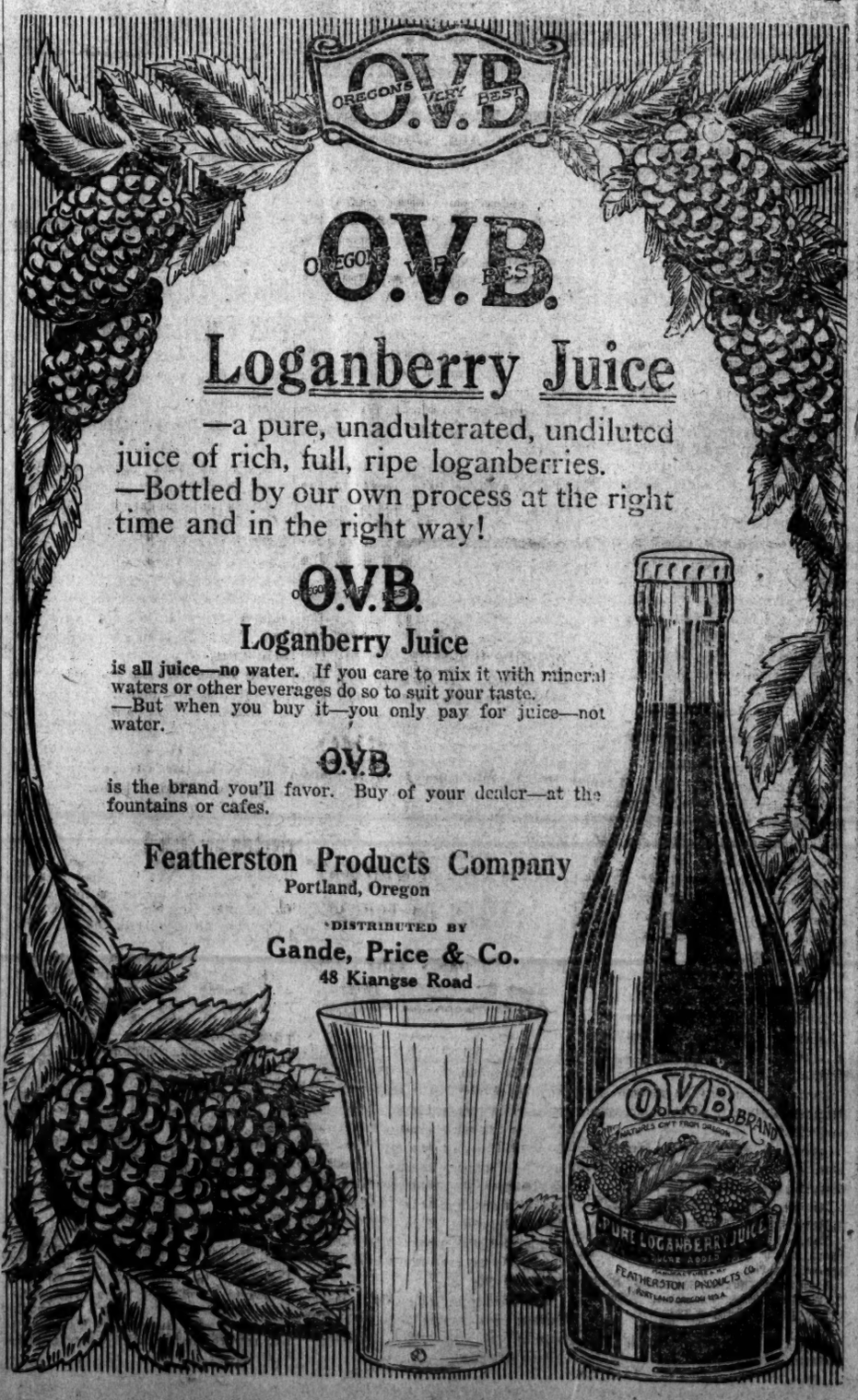
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—Bottled by our own process at the right time and in the right way!
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Loganberry Juice
is all juice—no water. If you care to mix it with mineral waters or other beverages do so to suit your taste.
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LYCEUM THEATRE

Last Popular Concert

BY REQUEST

SKLAREVSKI
Pianist
SYKORA
'Cellist

SATURDAY, 11th January, at 9.15 p.m.

Booking now open at Moutrie's

The theatre will be well heated and protected from draughts.

Management: J. GENIN

PAY BY CHECK

Paying by check is a simple, easy method of keeping track of every expenditure made from day to day.

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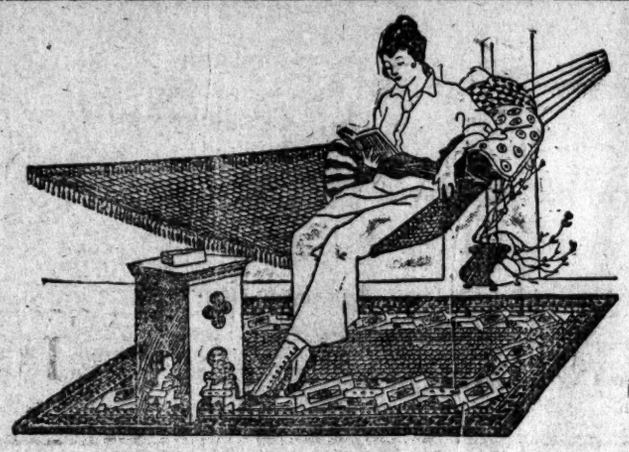

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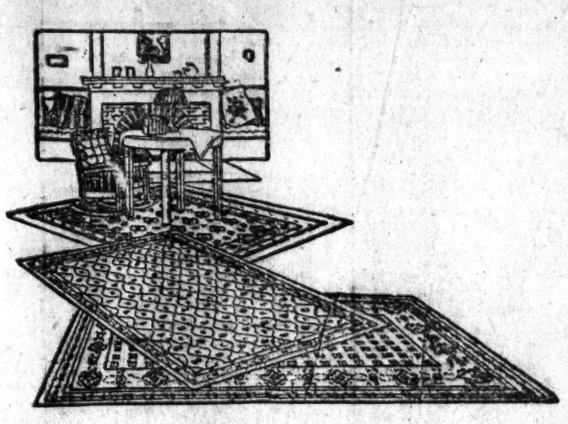

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Ferdinand Foch

Master-Mind Of The Allied Victory

By G. H. Perris

(*London Daily Chronicle*)

We have had many "days;" and the day of the final victory will belong to all the combatants for the just cause, the dead and the living. Today is peculiarly Foch's day, the climacteric of a career yet little known, but, for those who have watched it, logically directed to this great end. Nobody will be less moved than he by the crowding honors now added to his deserts.

Our generation has not been favorable to hero-worship. When in August, 1914, I began to watch the war for The Daily Chronicle it was with a mind obsessed by a then-prevalent strain of skeptical thought. Personality, it seemed must be overwhelmed by the immense mechanism of this conflict. No individual brain could dominate it as the great soldiers of the past dominated their battlefields. Many circumstances gave color to this mistake. It became a current saying that the war was "anonymous, as well as "invisible." Headquarters were wrapped in a veil of mystery. Never before had secrecy been so extensively imposed. The trained observers who have since been recognised observers and given abundant facilities were than treated by the Staffs as intruders and possible spies.

Personal Factor In War

Very slowly, a few figures emerged from the shadows—Hindenburg and Ludendorff most conspicuously, then the over-modest Joffre and one or two of his lieutenants. On the Allied side it was, I think, Foch who first departed from the old practice. At any rate, I date my own awakening to the personal factor in the war to the month of December, 1914, when, among other notable experiences, I spent a full day with General Sarrail at Verdun, and five volcanic minutes with General Foch, then directing the four northern armies, French, British, and Belgian, from a small room in the village of Cassel. On arriving, I did not know he was there. No sign marked the house out from its terrace neighbors; within, there was no sign of pomp or comfort—it might have been an engineer's or architect's office.

A short, quick-moving, clear-glanced man, in dark blue uniform, came in, and, after a curt greeting uttered a sharp speech of about a hundred explosive words, noting the critical character of the twenty-days' battle of the Yser, the endurance and gallantry of the men. Then, before I could utter a syllable of thanks, he had turned back to his work. What he had said was nothing—the manner of it left on me an ineffaceable impression of a fiery intelligence, a devoring energy, an indomitable will.

The heavy years dragged on. While Joffre was succeeded by Nivelle and Petain, French by Haig, Foch—who, as director of the French War School, had trained a generation of officers, who, at the head of the famous 20th Corps in Lorraine, of the 9th Army in the Battle of the Marne, and of the Allied Armies in Flanders, had shown his brilliant powers—passed into comparative obscurity. A short illness was aggravated by the loss of a beloved son. The evolution of the united command began, under the whip of adversity and the leadership of Lloyd George and Clemenceau.

'Apply To Foch'

It was an older Foch who received a band of war correspondents in the public library of a town of Santerre on April 5 last, and told us that the flood of the last German offensive was broken. "The tide has beaten itself out on the shore. We have stopped it. Now we shall try to do better. I don't think there is anything else to say." Never a wasted word with Foch.

This something "better" did not begin, in public effect, till July 18. From that day to this, it has not ceased to develop. Fifteen weeks of victory uninterrupted by a single considerable reverse. "Apply to Foch"! Today no one questions the magic of the united command; and few will question the right of the man who wields it to the title of the greatest soldier in the world, one who in history will stand alongside Julius Caesar and Napoleon.

The time has not come for a full-length portrait of Marshal Foch. Even in the outstanding episodes of his association with the war—the battle of Morhange, the victory at the center in the battle of the Marne, the dramatic interview between Foch and Sir John French on October 30, 1914, and, above all, the development of his direction of the Allied armies—the full and exact truth cannot yet be told. More difficult still is it to determine what value Foch's strategical and tactical teaching retains ten years afterwards, and what are the qualities that will have most contributed to the final victory. Some will say his energy and will, and will seek to represent him as justifying the orthodox school of military thought under which France entered the war. I should lay more stress on his intellectual fertility.

Thought In Action

There are two geniuses of the war, who have been equally necessary to the triumph of the Allies—Joffre, massive, pawky, imperturbable, the genius of our defensive period; Foch, dynamic, creative, the perfect union of thought and action, the genius of our rapid victory. It has been the most wonderful riposte to be found in the annals of warfare. Foch's means were little superior to those of the enemy; but every blow has been designed with consummate skill, and the whole process has been relentlessly cumulative.

Suggestive as are his academic essays of earlier days, it is not in them, but in these dramatic deeds, that the secrets of his power are to be found.

End Of The War In London

(*Notes From the London Daily Chronicle, November 15*)

After the feverish symptoms of the past few days London's temperature is approaching the normal.

Looking back, the wonderful thing is, not that we parted with some of our traditional restraint but that we retained so much. There has been remarkably little of the kind of emotion which used to find an outlet in wrenching off door knockers and breaking street lamps. Perhaps the bump of destructiveness which is pretty well developed in most of us has been flattened by four years of war.

* * *

Probably the people who have felt least active cause for rejoicing at present are the unfortunate "specials" to whom, so far, peace has brought nothing but extra turns of rather arduous duty, calling for all the tact and all the experience they have gained in the long period of their service. Nor, as far as can be seen, is there any very immediate prospect of release for them.

In any circumstances it will be a considerable time before the regular police who joined up can be demobilised and the gaps in the ranks filled up, and this very period is certain to be a particularly heavy one from the point of view of the police with the coming of notables, the processions, the celebrations, and so on.

* * *

We await more intimate details of how the great news was received in Downing Street. At present the personal note is lacking. When Sevastopol fell, Lord Panmure's secretary ran over from the War Office to the Foreign Office with the news, and told Sir Algernon West how messengers tried to bar his way up the old staircase. "I pushed by," he added, "went up and knocked at the door myself, which was answered by Lord Clarendon. Palmerston, on hearing the news, gave a view-halloa you might have heard across the Park."

* * *

The latest party of American editors visiting London have in a way been the luckiest. To see the Lord Mayor's Show, witness the scenes when the signature of the armistice filled London with joy, and be present in St. Paul's Cathedral for the special service—these experiences were, to quote one of the editors, "worth making being torpedoed."

Now they are chiefly anxious to get home and tell the story of their visit. Among the speeches they have heard those of Lord Robert Cecil and Admiral Sims seem to have impressed them most favorably.

* * *

And, by the way, we wonder if Mr. Balfour knew the origin of what he referred to as "the old proverb" about the "Mills of God," when he quoted and expanded it before the American editors last night. It was singularly appropriate, for the couplet is from the "Sinngedichte" of Friedich von Logan, the accepted translation reading:—

Tho' the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceeding small,
Tho' with patience He stands waiting,
With exactness grinds He all.

* * *

M. Clemenceau's statement that Versailles may be the seat of the coming Peace Conference is welcome news. There were those who would have had it at the Peace Palace, at The Hague; but, as it happens, the flight of him who has "left his country for his country's good" would make Holland impossible, in view of international complications that might arise.

It was, however, believed that Madrid might be the chosen place; seeing that Spain is the only one of the Great Powers that has remained out of the war, and in so doing has preserved a strictness of neutrality and an absence of party feeling that has contributed to the best interests of humanity.

* * *

Although it is pretty certain that the language used at the forthcoming Peace Congress will be French officially, it is probable that most of the British delegates will use their own language. There is no one in high places with quite the exceptional mastery of French as a spoken language which Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman could boast.

There is also the precedent of Berlin. The most anxious moment for the Englishmen was when Beaconsfield announced that he intended to address the Conference in French. No one dared to hint that his execrable accent would be a bar, and the difficulty was only got over by Lord Odo Russell representing that the delegates should not be deprived of the pleasure of listening to an address in English from an acknowledged master of the language.

* * *

When all the world is taking the first steps towards peace it seems odd that Rumania should declare war on Germany.

The formality, for it can be nothing else, is a necessary adjustment of international relations. When Rumania was cut off from the Allies she was forced by Germany to enter into an abominable treaty of peace. Her denunciation of that infamy and the resumption of hostilities make her attitude "correct" in that mumbo-jumbo of diplomacy of which we hope to see the last rites at the coming conference.

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55 cts. & **75** cts. each

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$7.50 per doz.

The above are only a few of the many bargains to be secured during this sale

COMMENCES MONDAY, the 6th inst.

GENERAL DRAPERY, FURNISHING AND MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS

Letters From The Front To The Folks At Home

Listening to the old songs by Y. M. C. A. singers is one of the cheering experiences of the boys at the front, but even music did not charm away the bitter feeling against the Hun. This fact comes out strongly in a letter from Lieut. Robert J. Shields, of San Diego, Cal., which is published in The Sun of that city. The Lieutenant says:

I have just come from a concert at the Y. M. C. A. given by an American trio. Oh, how wonderful it seemed to see and hear two real American girls, and to hear the baritone of the Y. M. C. A. man with them. They sang all of the old, old songs everybody knows and loves, and then we all joined in popular song after song. Even though it made us all homesick, yet I think it raised the morale 1,000 percent, for it made us all feel nearer home and feel rested after the terrible rush of our intensive training.

Never, never, did I realise what it is to jump every single minute of the day. It is just go from daylight till supper-time and then censor mail till late at night. This censorship is the bane of an officer's existence. But I never felt better in my life and I thank God for one thing—that I am kept so busy I don't have time to become homesick. At night I am so dead tired I just fall into bed and don't know a thing until reveille, when the grind begins again.

I have seen and know first-hand what worst dreams never pictured in the terrible disaster that threatened us as well as these countries here. The most vivid imagination can not possibly picture the terrible, terrible plight France was in before we came, and the stoicism with which she has stood it.

* * *

Private W. H. Bastedo, who was formerly a newspaper reporter, was not fond of war as a steady occupation, but, like other brave boys from the Middle West, he managed to get a certain kind of enjoyment out of it. At any rate, he says in a letter to the Minneapolis Tribune, he has no no kick to register, and adds:

I would not trade places with the most successful loafer in America today. But after the war—oh, boy—I'm going to crawl into a hole in some mountain somewhere and never, never work again.

I had some fun with a cootie I caught yesterday. It was the first one I had and I know it was a German one, because he sneaked up behind me and bit me in the back. You can bet I strafed him good and plenty. They tell a good one about a colored company that was suspected of carrying around live stock contrary to General Orders No. 666. The captain lined them up one morning and explained his suspicions and yelled, "If there am a nigger heah that done got fleas, step out—company halt."

My French is improving with age. I can make the natives "comprize" now without resorting to the sign and profane languages. . . . (Deleted by censor).

The rainy season is on. It rains one day, drizzles the next, and then rains for a week, repeating the formula ad infinitum. Trenches are nice for mud-turtles these days. There is only one good feature of the weather, that is that it prevents the Hun airplanes from snooping around, dropping their baby-killing bombs and taking snap shots of things they have no business to know. The boche planes hardly cause me a feeble ripple of excitement any more. It is sport to watch the artillery get into action on those boys way up in the clouds. It's a combination of duck-hunting and the Fourth of July.

Since arriving in France I have traveled a good bit, mostly by box car and the rest by French and American motor-trucks. Box cars are by far the best. I found them more homelike, because I could sprawl out on the floor and not mess any of the scenery. And there was lots of that.

I have slept in every kind of a place from the bosom of mother earth herself to a cow stable. In the last village I had a box stall next to a bunch of interned Russians. That was paradise. If you want real comfort sometime, try a box stall. Just now I have an iron cot in a French military billet and it is the best bed I ever had—that is, since I can remember.

The chow is good. To prove it, I'll say right here that I gained twelve pounds on corned-willy, salmon (embalmed), and the other staples we get tri-daily. I weigh 172 now in my nighty and feel strong enough to take on a couple of German platoons with one hand tied behind my back.

* * *

No disposition to exult or rejoice was evident when the news that Germany was seeking an armistice reached the First Army Corps in France. In fact, we are told that the general wish seems to have been in favor of rejecting the plea. "I hope it is not granted," wrote Lieutenant Warden McKee Wilson in a letter to his parents which appeared in the Indianapolis Star. "The Army is not for it, for those on the fighting-line realise that if we quit with the task half completed, the next generation will have to come over here and fight the same battle again for civilisation and free institutions. What Germany really needs is the great object-lesson of occupation by the forces of the free and peace-loving world. Then the process of rehabitation will begin and a new Germany will arise from the ashes of autocracy."

This was written some weeks before the armistice was signed, and Lieutenant Wilson naturally had no idea that Germany's submission would be so abject and humble as it turned out. He had been thinking a lot of "the tremendous effect on conditions and perhaps on politics when the Army comes home," and observes:

Our men are receiving a broadening view and an education. I censor their letters, and while it is not a pleasant job, it is most assuredly an enlightening one. It is interesting, by the way, to discover that those men who take the most pride in being "hard boiled" on the surface are the rankest sentimentalists in their letters home.

Almost all of them are conscious of the power the Army will wield when it gets home. I don't suppose the thing will be carried out to the extent that it was after the Civil War, but nothing in the world will prevent former army men from taking an active and personal interest in politics in a concerted way, and perhaps also from controlling the policy of the nation. One thing is interesting: drunkenness is very unpopular in the Army, but so is prohibition, because our men are learning from the French how to use mild drinks in moderation, and it is no unusual sight to see two or three of the boys chatting for an hour or so over a bottle of mild, red wine or beer. They drink it with their meals both in the towns and behind the lines. I have heard scores of men and officers say and have read it in the men's letters that while they are opposed to and will vote against the saloon, they are also opposed to and will vote against extreme prohibition. They believe in the justice of General Pershing's order which permits them to drink light wines and beer, and realise that what has brought so much unhappiness at home is the unrestrained evil of the saloon.

They all seem to feel sure that they will never go back to the city to live, but will have a farm where there is "plenty of air." It is certain that a man who has been under shell-fire knows that there is something more important in life than making money, and ideals are replacing ideas to a great extent. In England and in France they have seen that even in war-times we can be taught many a lesson in enjoying life, and they all insist that they will have a rose garden surrounded with a high hedge or wall as they are over here, and that every afternoon they are going to sit in this same garden and imbibe great quantities of tea with "friend wire." I believe that, almost to a man, the Army will be for universal compulsory training, if not service, and expressions on this subject are frequent and strong. Last, but not least, they realise what a blessing it is to be an American and to live in that land of opportunity, where a man doesn't have to "stay put," and where, even if it does give you indigestion eventually, there are hot biscuits and ice water to be had.

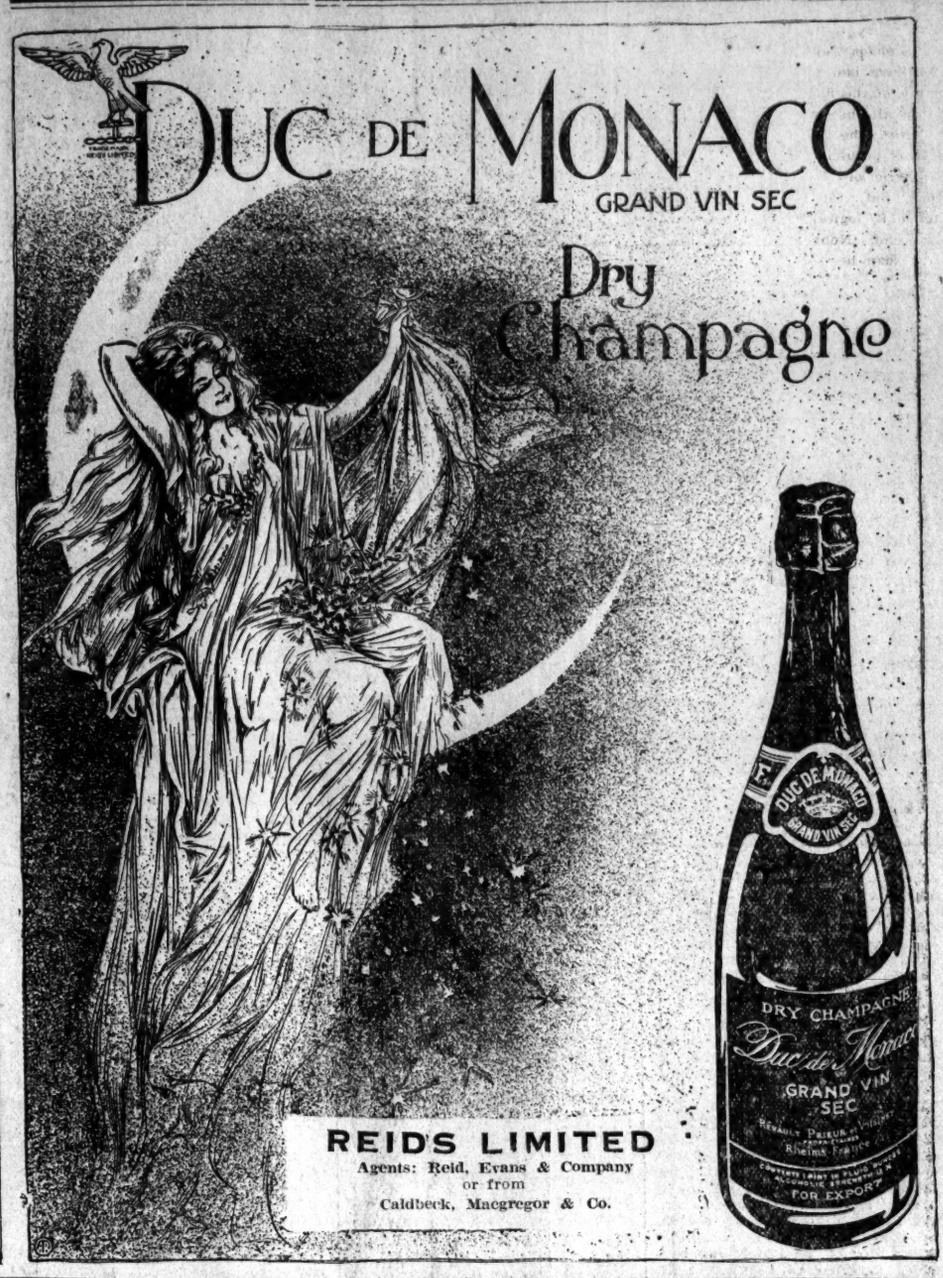
* * *

Life on the front had its whimsicalities at times in spite of rolling barrages, the hail of bullets, the jangle of caissons, and the whining of truck-motors. Lieut. Harry B. Henderson tells of a beautiful red rose on his camp-table, in a letter to the Wyoming State Tribune, beside an Austrian shell with a bit of scenery painted on it, which served as a paper-weight. Then there are incidents that excite the "risibles" and afford needed diversion to mind. For instance:

The other day they were keeping us a bit busy and I had my ear on top of my head all the time deciding on each "whiz" as it approached. Just in the hottest part of it, one of my gunners came tearing down a rutty road, clad in a Prince Isaac coat he'd found in a raid and wearing a boche cap. He was pushing a baby-buggy full of potatoes and dynamite which he thought I could use. We had the eatables for lunch and then blasted a new dugout with the explosive. You can't imagine how you laugh when you've been a bit under a strain for several days of firing, and then see something funny. But for my sense of proprieties I'd describe the giddy lingerie the young man was using for underwear. He explained to me that cooties get so tired of wandering through lace!

It's funny what we think of in times of stress, and just the other night different men were deciding what they'd like to have most, and even the loudest burst of shrapnel failed to draw our attention from this absorbing topic. It was a treat to watch the faces of the five men with me in the dugout as they sat around our lone candle.

The general choice seemed to be five minutes' talk with their folk and best girl, next a chocolate malted milk, then a trainload of Hershey nut-bars, and after that a turkey dinner. Then I thought of the wilted lettuce salad I used to see at church picnics, with its sliced hard-boiled eggs on the top, and guessed that would be my choice. The next day two men crawled into a very-much-shelled town and got some lettuce and brought it back with great pride. It was pretty much wilted then they had dropped on it so often getting back. We dropped it in boiling bacon fat and it sure wilted. From the rather "wee-wah" looking results, I guess I'd better look up another picnic.



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TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL — BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

TRANSPORT LOGAN AFIRE ON HER LAST TRIP OUT

Mr. C. J. Spiker Of U.S. Consulate Passenger On Ship During Blaze

There were six exciting hours aboard the U. S. Army transport Logan on her last trip out when fire broke out in the forward hold after the ship was two days out of Honolulu. Mr. C. J. Spiker, American Vice-Consul and Junior Mixed Court Assessor, who returned to Shanghai yesterday from leave of absence passed in the United States, was a passenger on the transport.

The fire was discovered on the Logan December 16 and the passengers were called out on deck and all precautions were taken. It was not until six hours after the first alarm that notice was given that the fire was under control, this being effected by the flooding of the hold.

The Logan's S.O.S. was picked up by the Tenyo Maru and the Moana, which were proceeding to Honolulu and were about a hundred miles away at the time they first received the signal. The two ships came up to the Logan shortly after the fire had been extinguished.

Mr. Spiker left the Logan at Nagasaki, coming on to Shanghai on the Katori Maru which arrived yesterday morning. He will resume his duties in the Mixed Court, these having been performed during his absence by Mr. J. E. Jacobs.

News Brevities

At the meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association to be held at the Union Church Hall Tuesday evening, the Rev. C. M. Myers will give a lecture on Mission Finance. The lecture will be at 7:30 o'clock, folowing a social to start at 6:30 o'clock. Wives of Y.M.C.A. men will be hosts at the social.

* * *

The Rev. George Sherwood Eddy will preach at the Union Church Thanksgiving Service to be held at 11 a.m. today.

* * *

Following the receipt of a cablegram from Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison at Guam, in which the latter, acting apparently at the instance of Mr. W. D. Pemberton of Manila, one of his closest personal friends, recommended final revocation of the order for the deportation of Mr. R. McCulloch Dick, editor of the Philippines Free Press, in view of the latter's expression of regret voluntarily submitted to the vice-governor several days ago, Governor Yeater has announced that he had definitely closed the Dick case by a complete revocation of the order in question, says the Manila Daily Bulletin.

* * *

An application for an order disposing of the papers and documents seized by the police at the offices of the German Aid Society, 9a Kiangse Road, was made before Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court Friday afternoon. Det. Sergt. Sullivan stated that the papers had been examined by the police, who had no further use for them and an order for their return was made.

* * *

Four Chinese appeared before Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yui in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of burglarising the home of Mr. C. Dick, 99 Bubbling Well Road, and stealing $1,500 worth of jewelry. A woman was charged with receiving part of the stolen property. The cases were remanded one week.

* * *

The treasurer of the Pacific Commercial Company of Manila, Mr Elmer Madsen, has been named as treasurer of Andersen, Meyer and Company of Shanghai, according to the Manila Daily Bulletin. Mr. Madsen will not come to Shanghai for four or five months.

* * *

Thirty percent of the influenza cases in the Philippine Islands were fatal, according to a report issued by the Director of Health at Manila.

* * *

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the Chinese jurist, will represent China at the annual convention of the Philippine Bar Association, which will be held in Manila shortly. Representatives will also be sent from Japan and Hongkong.

* * *

The death on active service in Salonika of Sergeant Thomas Odey, sergeant major of the transport section, A. S. C., and formerly of the Municipal police, has just been learned here. Sergeant Odey died of bronchial pneumonia. He left Shanghai in 1914 and had seen service at all fronts.

WATER IN THE NOZZLE

Even a drop of water drawn up into the nozzle of the carburetor tends to stay there and block the flow of gasoline. Sometimes the water can be dislodged by speeding the engine up and then quickly closing the choker valve, holding the air valve shut and opening the throttle as wide as it will go. By opening the drain cock at the bottom of the carburetor any water that may collect will be drained out.

QUEST SOCIETY TO MEET

Professor H. P. Shastri will lecture tomorrow before the Quest Society on "The Lord's Song: Its Author and Teachings—An Answer to the Riddle of the Universe." The lecture is expected to be of especial interest and all interested in metaphysics are especially invited to attend. The meeting will be held at the Kalee Hotel at 5:30 p.m.

Paying Homage To The Red Cross 'Cookie King'

"THOMAS THE COOKIE KING!"

"Thomas, the Cookie King," of the American Red Cross canteen at Issur-Tille, France, surrounded by a group of happy Yanks, who, no doubt, will be better pleased when the photographer leaves and "Thomas" starts to hand out the "cookies."

CHINKIANG PROTESTS INVASION OF BREWERS

China Press Correspondence

Chinkiang, Ku., December 31.—The following resolution was passed by the Chinkiang Missionary Association at a full meeting of the membership held today:

"In view of the currently credited statement that American brewery interests, their business having been outlawed in the United States, are preparing to establish new plants in China for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, we the members of the Chinkiang Missionary Association do hereby most earnestly and emphatically protest against this contemplated action. We are convinced that the establishment of such American concerns in China would to a very great degree nullify the benefits of the good work which has been done in China by Americans and American diplomacy, education, and missionary effort during the past years; would bring incalculable harm and misery to an already over-burdened, oppressed, and suffering people; and would be a lasting shame to our own country which had always been looked upon by the Chinese as a true friend of their country.

"We, therefore, earnestly appeal to the American Legation at Peking, to the American Consul-General at Shanghai, and to the Department of State at Washington to do all in their power to prevent the consummation of this evil purpose."

Obituary

Mr. A. G. Wallace

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, December 31.—The foreign community has been saddened by the death of Mr. A. G. Wallace of the Customs Service here in the city. The body was carried to Shanghai this morning and the funeral will take place there.

Mr. Wallace had been in the Customs service for quite a number of years, but during the last few years had been in poor health and had a very serious spell of sickness in Shanghai not long before he was transferred to Soochow. It was hoped that he might be able to recover a bit from his weak condition by having a more quiet place here in Soochow, but it was all of no avail.

INSPECT RUBBER HOSE

At this time of the year after a hard season's running it is advisable to examine carefully the rubber hose connections of the cooling system. Strips of the interior lining often become detached and hang in the water stream, retarding the flow. Sometimes the hose becomes swollen, so that the flow is impeded. A certain amount of oil and grease inevitably finds its way into the water system and injures the rubber with which it comes in contact. So it is very important to give the system an overhauling and replace damaged hose connections.

Ford Eagle Boats Are Coming To China

New London, Conn., December 18.—The first three Ford Eagle boats built for the United States navy arrived at the base here after a long trip down the St. Lawrence river, down the Eastern coast and through the Cape Cod Canal, on their way to China under their own power.

CLEANING SMALL PARTS

The proper method of cleaning small parts about the chassis, such as oil holes on the cross shafts of the brakes, the other brake connections, clutch connections, spark and throttle connections, etc., is to employ an oil can filled with kerosene and a good stiff brush. By means of the can the kerosene can be directed to any desired place, and after the right amount of the oil has been squirted on to cut the dirt the stiff brush will remove the debris. Particularly efficacious in cleaning oil holes that are partly clogged with dirt.

DR. LAYTON STEWART SPEAKS

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, January 2.—This afternoon at the home of Rev. and Mrs Joseph Whiteside the regular meeting of the Soochow Missionary Association was held. As the friends gathered, they were served with delicious refreshments and at four o'clock they heard the regular paper of the day, Dr. Layton Stewart of the Nanking Theological Seminary read a scholarly and interesting paper on the subject of the "Appeal of the Gospel to the Chinese People." His long knowledge of the Chinese people his thorough familiarity with their classics, and his deep sympathy for the people all fit him well for such a paper, and it is rare that we hear such a splendid presentation of a subject.

Under the regular business of the day, a resolution was passed requesting the China Continuation Committee to express for us our hearty disapproval of and strong protest against the coming of the American brewer to China.

Big Opium Stock Examined This Week

(Continued from Page 1)

traffic terminated with the overthrow of despotism in China, and that the revival of the drug indicated the revival of the monarchical movement during the Yuan Shih-k'ai regime. He also pointed out that fully a third of the revenue derived from the traffic was utilised for military expenses. Now that there was hope for peace in China and for the abolition of all militarism, it was fitting and proper that opium should go with it too.

Mr. C. C. Nieh, representing the Y.M.C.A., the Cotton Mill Owners' Association and the Society for Constructive Endeavor, presided. In his speech of welcome he said that foreigners as well as Chinese were interested in the great event that is to mark a new chapter in Chinese history.

The Rev. Isaac Mason, representing the United Anti-opium Societies, expressed his gratification to Mr. Chang for his satisfactory explanation of the situation and said he appreciated the effort of the Chinese Government in attempting to stamp out an evil at its very root. He heartily approved the method as explained by Mr. Chang and stated that the foreign community in Shanghai is willing to assist Mr Chang in his work. He asked for foreign experts be allowed to participate in the examination and the request was at once granted by Mr. Chang.

Mr. Huang Jen-chi of the Kiangsu Educational Association urged the proper organisation of the staff to supervise the examination and burning. The men engaged should work energetically from beginning to end. The work will be a tedious one, and if no precaution is taken the employes are liable to be idle and careless toward the end.

Mr. Sparham of the London Mission told of his experience in his trip to Chihli and Fuklen. He said morphia injections are freely used in the former province costing only four cents each, while the condition of opium smoking in the latter place are still more deplorable. Poppy growing too is widespread in Fukien. He expected that the British Government will take up the matter before long and a conference will be called for this purpose.

Mr. Shen En-fu of the Kiangsu Educational Mission pointed out that the representatives sent to the godowns to supervise the examination need not be too numerous. A few efficient men will do the work much better than many who are not qualified.

Mr. H. Y. Moh, president of the American Returned Students' Club, emphasised the importance of the appointment of trustworthy and good men to participate in the inspection and supervision.

Among the other representatives at the reception were Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Gamewell, Mr. Ivan Chen, Miss J. S. Ward of the Y.W.C.A., Mr. A. Ross of the Anti-opium Adulteration Society, Dr. C. J. Davenport of the China Medical Christian Association, The Rev. A. J. Warnshuis of the China Continuation Committee and Mr. Y. C. Tong.

Perhaps the mother cannot nurse her baby any longer. Milk in some form must be given, and there is nothing better than the milk food which for half a century has proven safe and satisfactory, both winter and summer.

NESTLE'S FOOD

(A complete milk food)

Raw cow's milk, in addition to its obvious dangers, is difficult for the baby to digest.

In Nestle's Food there is the pure milk of healthy cows.

In the process of preparation the curd is made easier to digest, and there is added just the right amount of sugar and cereal.

It can't sour, spoil or deteriorate.

All that is necessary to prepare it for use is to add a definite amount of cold water and boil. It is simple for the mother or nurse and protects the baby.

When diarrhoea and gastro-intestinal infection become prevalent, the use of Nestle's Food means safety and protection.

It is very often a solution of the infant feeding problem.

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It will pay you to visit our Hosiery Department. We have a nice selection in colors as well as black and white hose.

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TO APPRECIATE VALUE WE ASK YOU TO CALL TOMORROW—IT IS AN UNIQUE SALE

The Wonder Value in British Boots

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"ORIENT"

318 pairs
Tan Leather Orient Boots
Sizes: 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7.
Usually **$7.50** pair

23 pairs
Tan Glace Oxfords
Sizes: 8½, 9, 9½ only.
Usually **$7.50** pair

226 pairs
Black Call Boots
Sizes: 4, 4½, 5, 5½ only.
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SALE PRICE $4.75 per pair

See the Prices for "Regal"

18 pairs TAN CALF "REGAL" OXFORDS
Usual Price $14.50 pair — **Sale Price $9.50**

36 pairs TAN CALF "REGAL" BLUCHER OXFORDS.
Usually $14.50 pair — **Sale Price $9.50**

12 pairs TAN CALF "REGAL" BOOTS
Usual Price $14.50 pair — **Sale Price $8.50**

LADIES NOTE THESE

25 pairs BLACK GLACE PUMPS, medium toe, all sizes.
Usually $5.75 pair — **Sale Price $4.00**

24 pairs BLACK PATENT PUMPS medium toe, all sizes.
Usually $5.75 pair — **Sale Price $4.00**

8 pairs BLACK PATENT PUMPS
Usual Price $10.50 pair — **Sale Price $6.50**

8 pairs TAN CALF BUTTON OXFORD
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NEVER IN OUR HISTORY HAVE WE OFFERED BARGAINS LIKE THESE

Lot 1. 48 only White Coat Sweaters All Wool.... .....Usually $9.50
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Lot 2. An odd Lot of Men's Tweed Suits .....Usually $19.50
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Lot 3. Clearing all our odd fine Winter Overcoats from
Sale price **$7.50** to **$15** 00 each

Lot 4. 60 Fine Ceylon Pyjamas
Usually .....$4.75 suit
Sale Price ..... **$2.50** suit

Lot 6. 180 Men's Flannel Shirts astonishing values.....Usually $4 75
Sale Price..... .....**$2.75** each

Lot 7 About 80 good Dressing Gowns to be cleared from
Sale Price ..... **$8.50** up

Lot 8. Fine lot of Rain Proofs Light Weight to be cleared at **$10.00** up!

Lot 9 Men's Striped Cotton Shirts A few only, in neat stripe designs Size 15½ ins. Sale Price **$1.00** each

Lot 10. French Braces, strong and well-made. White or stripes.
Usually .....85 cts. pair
Sale Price .....**55** cts. pair

Lot 11. Men's Guyot Braces, in stripe designs only.
Usual Price ....$1.25 pair
Sale Price ..... **95** cts. pair

Lot 12. Men's White Knitted Mufflers Plain with striped ends and is exceptional value.
Usual Price .....$1.50 pair
Sale Price **$1.00**

Lot 13. Umbrella Bargains. The "WAY-LOO" Umbrella, a strong, well finished British made Umbrella for
Sale Price .....**$2.00** each

Lot 14. Men's Tweed Caps. Full shapes, silk lined, in Green shades only.
Usual Price .....$1.10 each
Sale Price ....**55** cts.

Lot 15. Wood and Cotton Vests. Medium weight, long sleeves, natural color.
Usual Price .....$2.50 each
Sale Price **$1.75**

Lot 16. Men's Wool and Cotton Pants. Length to ankle medium weight, extra well made.
Usual Price $2.50
Sale Price **$1.75**

Lot 17. Special Sale Bargain in Collars. Our famous "SPRING" Collar. A good fitting, lock point double four-fold collar of exceptional quality 1½ to 2½ inches high.
Usual Price.....$3.50 doz.
Sale Price..... **$2.50**

Lot 18. Men's Stripped Ceylon Flannel Shirts. Soft cuffs, new stripe designs
Usual Price $3 00
Sale Price.... ..... **$2.00**

CARPETS

BARGAINS SUCH AS THESE WILL PROBABLY NEVER OCCUR AGAIN

Tapestry Squares. Fancy designs in Greens and Reds.
Size 3 x 3. Usual Price $37.50
NOW **$24.50**

DECCAN MOHAIR RUGS
In Black, Green, Brown and Blue Shades. Size 32 x 15 ins. Usual Price..... $3.75
SALE Price **$2.45**

Axminster Squares 3 x 3 Usual $55.00. **Sale $34.00**
" " 13' 6" x 12' 10" Usual Price $150.00
Sale $82.50

Bordered Tapestry Carpets 36 ins. suitable for Halls, Sitting, etc. Fancy Green design. Usual Price....$3.75
Sale $1.50

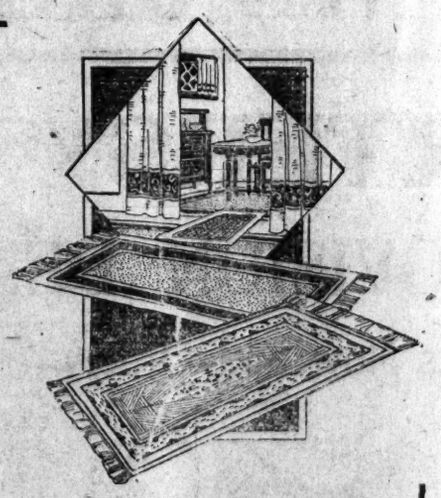
Encore Bath Rugs, reversible. Size 60 x 27 ins. Special **Sale Price $10.50**

Printed Linoleums. In Green and White, Black and White and Green and White design also a good selection of assured fancy designs.
Sale Price $1.50 square yard

Fancy Green and Red Striped Matting, 36 ins. Usual Price $1.75 .... Sale Price **85 cts.**

Fancy Green and Red mixture Axminster Stair Carpet 22 inches. Usual Price $3.50 ..... NOW **$2.00**

Red and Black mixture Stair Felt, Bordered 27 inches. Usual Price $2.75 ... . NOW **$1.75**



Green Stair Felt 20 inches bordered. Usual Price $1.75.... **Sale Price $1.00**

Fancy Red design Axminster Stair Carpet 36 ins wide Bordered.
Usual Price $8.50 NOW Price **$6.50**

Carpet Felt 52 inches Blue, Red, Pink and Green Shades. Usual Price $3.50 yd.
Sale Price **$2.25**

Grey Underfelt 52 inches for placing underneath Carpets. Usual Price 1.00 yd.
Sale Price **75 cts.**

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CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE

100 dozen only **STEEL BLADED DESSERT KNIVES** Nickel plated handles.
Usually $6.50 doz. Clearance Price $4.50

150 dozen only **"SHEFFIELD" STEEL DESSERT KNIVES**, with fast Xylonite handles.
Usually $10.50 doz. Sale Price $7.25

76 dozen only **"SHEFFIELD" TABLE KNIVES** to match above.
Usually $12.50 doz. Clearing at $9.00

Special Line

40 dozen only **"SHEFFIELD" TABLE KNIVES** with solid aluminium handles.
Usually $10.50 doz. Sale Price $6.00

250 dozen **TEA SPOONS** pure tinned steel, strong hard wearing.
Usually 1.00 doz. Must be cleared at 65 cts.

309 dozen **DESSERT SPOONS** pure tinned steel, very durable.
Usually $1.50 doz. Clearing at $1.00

275 dozen **TABLE SPOONS** pure tinned steel.
Usually $1.75 doz. Clearing at $1.25

500 dozen **DESSERT FORKS** pure tinned steel, very strong quality.
Usually $1.50 doz. Clearing Price $1.00

75 dozen **TEA SPOONS** Sheffield made, heavy quality nickel.
Usually $3.00 doz. Sale Price $2.50

UP ON THE FIRST FLOOR IS THE PLACE TO SAVE MONEY

135 dozen **DESSERT SPOONS OR FORKS**, heavy quality nickel, Sheffield made.
Usually $6.50 doz. Clearing at **$5.00**

90 dozen **TABLE SPOONS OR FORKS**, heavy nickel, Sheffield made.
Usually $7.50 doz. Sale Price **$6.00**

135 only **BUTTER KNIVES "SHEFFIELD"** Silver plated, handle and blade.
Usually 85 cts. Clearing at **65 cts.**

73 only **BUTTER KNIVES** Silver-plated blade, Xylonite handle.
Usually 75 cts. each Sale Price **55 cts.**

CHINA WARE

125 ***Dinner Services,*** strong plain White, for 6 persons 50 pieces.
Usually $11.00 set Sale Price **$9.50**

12 only ***Dinner Services "Silicon China"*** Dark Blue design, for 6 persons 30 pieces.
Usually $17.00 set Sale Price **$14.00**

9 only ***Tea Sets,*** 21 pieces Old China Blue design. English made.
Usually $4 50 set Sale Price **$3.75**

18 only ***English Tea Sets,*** various neat designs, in colours, 21 pieces.
Usually $10.50 set Sale Price **$8.50**

43 only ***Morning Tea Sets,*** superior quality stoneware Green or Red, 1 pint Tea Pot, Jug and Bowl.
Usually $3.00 set Sale Price **$2.00**

18 only ***Toilet Sets,*** White and gold design, 5 pieces.
Usually $8.50 set Sale Price **$7.50**

48 only ***Sets of Jugs,*** 3 sizes, Green decoration.
Usually $2.00 set Sale Price **$1.65**

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Siberian Split Is Wider As Result Of Osmk Coup

Bernard Bernstein, Famous War Corre pond nt Now In Tokio, Draws Gloomy Picture Of Fast Disintegrating Country

BY

Siberia is split more than ever through the machinations of small men with petty ambitions and rivalries and matters are rapidly going from bad to worse, states Mr. Herman Bernstein, the internationally known war correspondent, who has just completed an extensive tour of the area of military activities in Siberia and is now in Tokio on his way to America, from whence he will proceed to Versailles to report to the Peace Conference for his paper, the New York Herald.

A carefully prepared summary of the situation in Siberia, as he sees it after going over the ground and consulting with officials and people of all classes and having traveled 6,000 miles inland to Ekaterinburg, was drawn up by Mr. Bernstein in Harbin for cabling to the New York Herald, a copy of which was given to The Japan Advertiser. In this, Mr. Bernstein states:

Fatal Coup D'Etat

"The Coup d'Etat, which gave Siberia a dictator and banished another Russian Government abroad, has brought a new conflict and a new division in Russian life. Instead of strengthening, solidifying and unifying the various elements of the Russian population, there is more chaos and the army is weakened through new political fears and internal unrest.

"Dictator Koltchak came at a moment when the All Russian Government had almost reached the point of adjusting party differences and securing recognition from all parts of Russia except that terrorised by Bolsheviki. The All Russian Government's program was the reconstruction of united Russia and the reorganisation of the Russian army to combat the Bolsheviki and defend the liberty gained by the revolution.

"The All Russian Government waited for Allied recognition and help to carry out this program.

Clumsy Plotting

"The sudden overthrow of the directorate was engineered and staged clumsily. The episode of drunken officers forcing an orchestra to play 'God save the Tsar,' at the revolver's point at a banquet celebrating the arrival of French troops, merely served as a climax of provocation. When the offenders were ordered arrested and court-martialled, the monarchist colleagues of the drunken officers arrested the president and his associates of the directorate, who were solemnly elected at the Ufa conference, where all parties had agreed upon a government program by unanimous vote, all parties making compromises, the Czechs urging such a step as Russia's only salvation.

Koltchak Loses Prestige

"Admiral Koltchak was war minister of the very government that overthrew directorate and that, later, conducted a farcical trial, resulting in the acquittal of the drunken monarchistic officers who had arrested the Directorate, and ordered Aksventieff and his associates banished from Russia.

"Admiral Koltchak has accomplished as war minister all he now intends accomplishing, because the Directorate stood for army reorganisation and Russia's emancipation from the Bolshevik reign of terror. Admiral Koltchak who enjoyed a splendid reputation, even among liberals and revolutionists, for liberal tendencies, energy and good record, has now lost prestige because he assumed a dictatorship through a conspiracy against Russia's democratic element.

Split More Than Ever

"Siberia is split more than ever through the machinations of small men with petty ambitions, rivalries and jealousies, thirsting for power.

"'Little Napoleon' Koltchak, Siberia's dictator, has a large unorganised army, but has no shoes for his army, no clothes and no guns and as a dictator cannot dictate. He finds himself in exactly the same position as the directorate, waiting and hoping for Allied aid, but his authority is considerably weakened by the fact the democratic forces, formerly strongly opposed to the Bolsheviki, fearing Koltchak's coup d'etat mean a monarchist restoration, are thus thrown into arms of the Bolsheviki.

"The constituent assembly members have declared war on the dictator and the rank and file among the soldiers are displeased with the change. The peasants, who admire Aksventieff as their true friend, are also displeased with their idol's overthrow, but make no demonstrations. In their mute patience, however, they do not help the new government.

Monarchists Also Disappointed

"Reactionary officers, with monarchistic tendencies, are also disappointed, since Admiral Koltchak, assuming the dictatorship, declared he would support neither the extreme radicals nor the extreme reactionaries and monarchists, so the dictator can lean neither on the left nor the right.

"Koltchak's name is insufficiently known to have gained any popular following among any elements of the Russian people.

"The Czechs are generally displeased with the change, because the program adopted by all parties in Ufa is overthrown. They feel that Russia instead of uniting and reorganising against the Magyars and Bolsheviki are playing politics and disintegrating Russia for ever more.

Bolsheviki Take Advantage

"What is worst of all is that the Bolsheviki have found a new excuse for branding the Allied expeditions in Siberia and the Czech heroic struggle as counter-revolutionary and monarchistic movements by pointing to Aksventieff's arrest and banishment and to Koltchak's military dictatorship. The Bolsheviki, who gained and maintained power by terror and striking slogans, have found a new slogan to deceive the dumb, driven herd.

The reactionaries here freely circulate the legend that the Socialist revolutionaries, headed by Aksventieff had plotted to revolt against the All Russian Government.

Spirit Of Revolt Spreads

"Officers grow ever more arrogant wreaking their vengeance on the soldiers, while the spirit of revolt spreads among the soldiers.

"The Cossack chief, Semenoff, a marionette in the hands of a stronger power and an intriguer, interested in keeping Russia divided and split asunder, furnishing the means to maintain the Cossack army, has defied the dictator, who is himself the marionett of another group of self-seeking intriguers. War supplies intended for the front and telegrams were stopped on Semenoff territory. Thus military operations against the Bolsheviki were hindered.

"A custom prevalent under the Tsar's regime has now been restored in various places and peasants and workmen are being flogged at the whims of officers.

Dictator Cannot Dictate

"Siberia has a dictator who cannot dictate, and Russia's hope for reconstruction are dwindling.

"The eyes of the heroic Czechs are turned to their liberated homeland and to Paris and Washington. They await word from their leader, Masaryk, from the Allies and from the Peace Conference. They are eager to return home after their extraordinary sufferings and sacrifices. They have lost faith in Russia's ability to regenerate herself quickly.

"Meanwhile the Bolshevik terror is growing wilder because of this failure to unite here and because of the mute indifference of the long suffering Russian people and while the Bolsheviki are perfecting themselves in tortures and barbarities, wrecking Russia and setting it ablaze with the thirst of hatred, many people seriously believe in Siberia that the stage is being set for the restoration of a Romanoff to Russia's throne. Many believe that Michael Romanoff, who escaped from Perm last summer, is somewhere near Omsk and at the proper moment the monarchists will proclaim him Russia's new Emperor, for they dream of power, of glittering shoulder-straps, of unlimited authority and debauchery, as in bygone days.

Pogrommed To Its Death

"Russia is being pogrommed by the Bolsheviki and by those helping to split Russia.

"Anarchistic Bolshevism cannot be crushed by monarchistic Bolshevism, which is just as objectionable. The dictatorship of the proletariat, exemplified by Lenin and Trotsky, cannot be crushed by a reactionary military dictatorship. The Bolsheviki may be crushed, but not Bolshevism. Only democratic nations, realising the universal menace, can stamp out Bolshevism by forces that represent true democracy and social justice. The Allies still have a great task to perform to make the world safe for true democracy and enduring peace. Anarchistic and monarchistic Bolshevism must be disarmed and the sooner the better for Russia and the whole world."

Escaped From German Army To Join U.S.

SERGEANT ANDREW MISCH

Very few of his fighting Yankee pals knew that Sergeant Andrew Pisch, cited several times in American reports for his gallantry in action, was formerly a member of the Kaiser's forces. Pisch, while in Africa, was drafted into the German forces, and while fighting against the Allies escaped. He made his way to France, where he immediately joined the American army. In a short time he was made a corporal, and later promoted to his present rank as a reward for bravery in action.

THE GIRL WHO SHINES

A Secret of Feminine Charm

It has often been remarked that at any dance or party, the girls with a knot of young men round them are not those who are best dressed, or even most beautiful, but these with a certain attraction of manner and person for which it is not always easy to account. An observant doctor, with long experience of family practice, said, "The real secret of feminine attraction runs in the veins. A woman with a full supply of healthy red blood needs no beauty; she has a kind of magnetism in her which no one can resist."

It is the magnetism of health which gives this charm to full-blooded womanly girls; the anæmic ones are always thin and ailing. They look despondent and are lacking in life and spirit. Yet there is a remedy within easy reach of these languid, breathless girls who miss so much of the joy of life. Nearly all the woes of the sex are due to poor blood or impure blood; and Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have become famous among women just because they enrich the blood, and so impart new energy, a healthy glow of colour in the cheeks, and a fresh interest in life.

Every woman who wishes to preserve or to recover her health and attractiveness should write to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, for a free copy of the valuable little book "Plain Talks to Women." Dr. Williams' pink pills are obtainable from medicine dealers everywhere, also, post free, one bottle for $1.50, six for $8.00, from the above address.

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Pershing Men At Front Ready To Last Moment For Armistice Or Fight

First Line Divisions Constantly On Watch To Receive German Envoys, Whom They Were Warned To Expect, Though Told To Appear To French

By Damon Runyon

With the American First Army, November 16.—It is now permissible to tell a detailed story of the "beginning of the end" of the great war.

On the morning of Thursday, November 7, General Pershing was notified by telephone in his private train up near the American front of the arrival of the German parliamentaires.

The American commander-in-chief usually sleeps on the train, which is constantly on the move. For hours, all division commands along the front had been keeping lookout for the parliamentaries, in case they should appear before the American lines. Late Wednesday night our wireless intercepted a German wireless saying the parliamentaries had left Berlin. The messages were not coded. The Germans probably wanted them intercepted.

French Repeat Orders

All through that night the French had been sending out wireless messages across the front, addressed to German General Headquarters, telling the envoys to go to Guise and even specifying the roads for them to follow. Evidently they had received no acknowledgment from the Germans, as at 6 o'clock Thursday morning a message was sent out from Marshal Foch's headquarters, which was received at 10 o'clock at American First Army Headquarters, saying:

"The following message from Marshal Foch's headquarters is transmitted for necessary action:

"'If the parliamentaries present themselves at any point on the front to submit a request to Marshal Foch, they will be stopped at the front line division.

"'This division will immediately inform Marshal Foch of their status and the objects of their misgion. They will be detained at the division headquarters until Marshal Foch has made known his reply.'"

The final word in this message was "Acknowledge."

Envoys Arrive

A short time after a wireless message came from a group of French armies of the center, saying the parliamentaries had presented themselves at La Capelle.

A little later Major Forsythe Miekes, of New York, who was our liaison officer with the French, called up American Headquarters by telephone and confirmed the news.

General Pershing was immediately notified. Word was sent on to the division commands to keep an eye open for the envoys. The word was accompanied by information that the arrival of the envoys would probably be preceded by a cessation of firing by the Germans.

They hadn't ceased as far as the American fronts were concerned, up to Wednesday night, which was the turning night of the war. Up there the artillery was still pretty active and patrols were still feeling their way through the blackness which smothered the land that night.

Too Fast For News

American front line troops had not been officially informed of the peace proceedings, one reason being that they were going so fast that even the news couldn't catch up with them. However, there is an underground rumor system in every army through which reports travel even faster than by wireless. It is by no means improbable that our troops had some inkling of affairs.

Certainly it was pretty well known back of the lines. For several weeks the American army had been thoroughly satisfied that the collapse of the Germans was imminent.

That conviction, however, made no difference in their fighting, as the results show. The Germans had been just as satisfied of their impending doom, judging from what prisoners said.

In the American camps, where all the details of the situation are known, as far as anybody up at the front can know, there was undoubtedly a feeling of relief that the bloody business was nearing the end.

Yet, at the same time, the Americans were prepared to go on if necessary. In fact, there has not been the slightest abatement of the army's efforts in any respect. Men and guns were still moving forward. Lead and steel whistled along the front line, where Liggett's veterans were bivouacking, waiting for the coming dawn to resume their triumphant march that began three weeks ago.

The people in the French towns behind the American army were greeting their friends from across the seas with "La guerre est fini," meaning "The war is finished," an expression they had been using for some days. They were as convinced as the Americans that Germany was through.

The first thing the girl waitress in the officers' club at the town where headquarters is located asked of one of her patrons Thursday night was whether the Germans had sent parliamentaries to the Americans or the French.

When told it was the French she was intensely delighted. She exemplified the quite natural feeling on the part of the French people that the enemy who had ravaged this brave country finally bent his knee in suppliance to it.

How London Celebrated Signing Of The Armistice

London, November 15.—Charred heaps of all kinds of combustibles in the midst of which were the remains of half a dozen seats, the frame of a box-tricycle, a ruined tar-boiler, and the barrel of a German gun told the tale yesterday morning of the over-night rejoicings in Trafalgar square.

Workmen, too, were busy repairing parts of the wooden roadway which had been torn for fuel for the bonfires, which were lighted at the foot of Nelson's column. Large pieces of granite were chipped off the massive plinth by the fierce heat of the flames.

"The fire was started," said a spectator, "with the advertisement canvas and the scaffolding of the big War Bond posters on the column. The crowd then seized the heavy wood and iron seats in the square and piled them on to the flames. There were a wooden hut on wheels, and a pitch tank and furnace standing near for the repair of the wooden blocks of the road way. The crowd pushed the watchman's hut on to the bonfire, adding wheelbarrows, poles, and trestles. The blazing pitch ran everywhere, and the heat was terrific. Blocks were torn up out of the road to feed the flames.

"Then someone thought of the German guns in the Mall and the crowd were soon wheeling a huge gun on to the bonfire. When the fire brigade arrived, soldiers prevented them getting to work. Though the firemen tried to keep the crowd back by turning the hose on them, Australian soldiers wrested the pipe away and others slashed it with knives. Other soldiers attempted to drive away with the fire engine. They swarmed over the engine, and humorously asked the crowd if they wanted coffee or 'two slices and one hard boiled.' Other hose pipes were turned on the fireman themselves while the bonfires burned merrily for some time. Officers added to the flames by throwing on to the fire a number of Verey lights."

Smoke was still rising from the cinders yesterday morning, and boys were retrieving souvenirs.

In Piccadilly circus the road was also turn up and hoardings pulled down for bonfires.

Third Joy Night

Early last night people gathered in the West-end for the third of the joy nights.

At an early hour it was impossible to enter Trafalgar-square, so big was the crowd. Several attempts were made to light bonfires, but these were abortive, partly owing to lack of handy combustible material and partly through the watchful but friendly attitude of the police.

All omnibuses passing through the West-end were of uncertain destination, as all the boards bearing the routes had been seized by the joyful crowd and were used for processional purposes.

The drivers made little headway through the throngs of people, and the vehicles throbbed, as a soldier put it, "like disabled tanks."

There was a tendency to march about in long lines. Anyone may join on at the back of a line until 50 people are linked together. Then it becomes unwieldly, crumples in the center, and the traffic, hitherto held up, is resumed.

The illegal display of fireworks in Trafalgar-square was manifold. No one was certain where the fireworks came from as none are manufactured now.

The contingent of revellers supplied by the army added to the pyrotechnic display with Verey lights and red and green "contact flares," once used for guidance of aeroplanes during pushes in France.

In search of sensations small processions were organised, and, headed by captured German cannon, "recaptured" by the mob from the Mall and drawn by soldiers and girls, paraded the streets.

One gun got as far as Piccadilly circus, but others were abandoned en route.

Officers mounted the gun carriages and directed operations with great animation.

A great crowd made its way to Buckingham Palace and at 9:30 the King, Queen and Princess Mary came out on the balcony and bowed their acknowledgements of the cheers, the Princess waving a flag, which she had brought back with her from the drive to the East-end.

Shanghai College Notes

A cablegram has come recently from America announcing a gift of $65,000 gold for a new science hall, equipment and apparatus. This gift together with $5,000 received two months ago makes a total of $70,000 gold for the use of the department of Natural Sciences.

The plans have been made for some time for this building, which will be 120 ft. by 56 ft. and will have three floors and an attic. The first floor will be for physics, the second for chemistry and the third for biology. There will be one large lecture hall, occupying two floors at one end of the building for the use of the large classes in the Freshmen and Sophomore years. Each floor will contain a large laboratory for these same classes, and in addition, there will be several small laboratories for the use of students taking higher courses in science. For instance, on the chemistry floor there will be laboratories for quantitative analysis, physical chemistry, organic chemistry and industrial chemistry.

The building will contain a departmental library, offices for professors and instructors, a machine shop, storage battery, etc.

The equipment will include heating system, electric lighting, an ordinary ventilating system, and also another system for forced draft to remove chemical fumes, water piping, gas machine and gas piping, compressed air and suction, desks, cases, hoods, etc.

The aim of the science department is fourfold:

(1) To give students a first-class pre-medical and pre-engineering training in the various sciences in order to fit them for entrance into the best medical and engineering schools in China, or the United States.

(2) To educate chemists for the mines and factories of China.

(3) To prepare teachers of science for mission and government Middle Schools.

(4) To give thorough-going courses in the fundamental sciences of biology, chemistry and physics for students who do not expect to study science as a profession.

Great emphasis will be placed on the study of the scientific problems of China. For instance, in industrial chemistry, advanced students will be assigned special problems in connection with the mines and industries of China and will be required to embody the report of their investigations in a thesis.

* * *

A unique meeting of The Christian Home Club was held last Sunday afternoon, when Miss Mary I. Jones, principal of the new school for women in Huchow, addressed the student body on the problem of women's education in China. She referred to the splendid work done by the women of England and America during the war and called upon the students to do their utmost to secure for the women of China, whether single or married, first-class education. The school in Huchow is wholly devoted to the education of married women, and as a feature practically new in connection with the education of women in this section of China it has secured a phenomenal success. Three of the women from this school were present and spoke briefly of the advantages offered by the school.

* * *

Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy and party, consisting of Rev. Oxnam, pastor of an institutional church in Los Angeles, and Mr. Eugene Turner, associate student secretary of the Y.M.C.A. for China, visited the Shanghai College on Thursday. Dr. Eddy addressed the student body both morning and afternoon. Twenty-seven decided to become Christians.

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STOVES

THE CHINA PRESS

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Second Sunday after Christmas. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 9:30 a.m., Children's Service. 10:30 a.m., Mattins; Psalm 118; Harwood in A flat; Anthem "O rejoice, ye Christians" (Bach.); Hymns 379, 74; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. 11:30 a.m., Holy Communion. 6 p.m., Evensong; Psalms 72, 117; Anthem "From the rising of the sun" (Ouseley); Hymns 165, 79, 23; Preacher: The Dean.

Union Church.—Sunday, 5th January, 11 a.m., Thanksgiving Service; Preacher: Rev. George Sherwood Eddy, D.D., Chant 10; Anthem "Rejoice in the Lord" (Elvey); Hymns 94, 726, and Hymn by Rev. W. Darwent. 12 noon, Holy Communion; Hymns 484, 485. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "Some lessons from the life of John Viscount Morley," Chant 38; Hymns 725, 404, 443.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion; Preacher: The Dean. 6 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral.—Jessfield, Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock; Preacher: The Right Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Moning at 11 by Rev. Wm. J. Hutchins, Prof. of Oberlin Theological Seminary. Evening at 6 by Rev. F. W. Baller.

American Song Service.—Professor W. J. Hutchins, of Oberlin College, Ohio, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel, at 5 p.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "God." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening Meeting 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Americanisation The Cure For Bolshevism

By A. C. Batshesky
(*New York Times*)

IS Bolshevism a menace to the peace and security of America? What is the spread of the Red Terror through These are enticing questions just now, when every cable brings further news of the spread of the Red Terror through Europe. Every day the situation grows worse, until many people are ready to declare that the United States will be the next victim of this dangerous malady. Is this prophecy justified, or is it unwarrantedly pessimistic?

Before we can understand the movement, we must know exactly what it signifies. Divers answers have been given to the question: "What does the word Bolsheviki mean?" Some are content to declare that they are "those Russian anarchists," while others hazily explain that they are "radicals." By others it is said to be a word signifying "the restless one," or, "he who wants the most."

The correct explanation seems to be as follows: At its convention of 1903 the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party disagreed upon the matter of program. Under the leadership of Lenin, the extreme radicals finally triumphed, being known thereafter as the Bolsheviki, or "members of the majority." Their defeated opponents became known as the Mensheviki, or "members of the minority." Synonyms for Bolsheviki and Mensheviki are Maximalists and Minimalists. They are also known as the Extreme and Moderate sections of the Social-Democratic Party. Lincoln Steffens says that the Bolsheviki are the "radicals of the radicals," while many of the Bolsheviki themselves link the name with anarchism. Above all, it should be remembered that while all Socialists are now claimed to have Bolshevist leanings, the Bolsheviki proper are only one branch of one Socialist Party in Russia.

Though the Bolsheviki first saw the light in 1903, they came into international prominence, only when, in 1917, they were successful in overthrowing the Kerensky Government. Lenin and his followers then proceeded to set up an "autocracy of the proletariat," by which they meant absolute license for the peasants and soldiers and the systematic suppression of the upper classes and the "plutocrats." Since the revolution of 1915 the Mensheviki had been trying to improve the condition of the lower classes in Russia, but the Bolsheviki cast all this aside and declared for out-and-out anarchism. State moneys were seized and lands divided among the peasants. The leaders assured the world that they were "orthodox Marxian Socialists," but the action of the new "Government" soon stamped them as criminals, intent upon nothing but plunder. "Peace at any price" became their slogan; fraternisation with German soldiers was urged, on the grounds that the war was only a clash of capitalistic interests; until at last, the harassed country was betrayed into the humiliating treaty of Brest-Litovsk and victory seemed to perch upon the standard of the lawless.

Unfortunately for Germany, her encouragement of Bolshevist propaganda proved a boomerang. Originally, only a handful of fanatics, imposing upon the credulity of the ignorant masses, the Bolsheviki soon became a menace to other States than Russia. They set to dreaming of a world in chaos, and shortly became so much in evidence in Germany that even militarism was alarmed.

The Kaiserin, in particular, was quick to see the handwriting on the wall and to urge her consort to avoid the deluge by abdicating. Then, no sooner had Wilhelm stepped over into Holland than the bubble burst. The Red Flag waved over his palace in Berlin. The fleet was seized and councils of soldiers and workingmen organised after the example set in Russia. Within the week, the German Army in the East has gone over to the Reds and riots have sprung up in the streets. Conservative German Socialists protest that the Bolshevist element is being held in abeyance, but events partly contradict this.

Within the last few days Bolshevism has spread from Germany to the neutral countries of Europe. In Sweden, the organs of the Independent Socialists have published a manifesto urging the establishment of Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Government and instituting a Socialist republic. Norway and Denmark threaten to follow suit, according to a recent statement of an American Bolshevist. In Switzerland, a general strike was initiated a few days ago by Bolshevist elements and in Spain the public mind is daily becoming more apprehensive. The Dutch are being inflamed against their Government by mischief makers from Germany and Russia. The Queen has been notified to abdicate and to assent to the abolition of the court, the army, the navy, and all forms of diplomacy.

In America we have had our Bolsheviki, though, until recently, they were masquerading under other names. The Socialist, the I. W. W., the pacifist, the anarchist, and the internationalist have been Bolsheviki in everything except name. Frank Tannenbaum, Scott Nearing, Emma Goldman, and others of their stamp have been leaders in this movement. But, fortunately, our Government dealt with the emergency promptly. Meetings were prohibited and seditious literature destroyed. Federal investigators exposed the connections between Prussianism and American Bolshevism, to the enlightenment and gratitude of thousands who were about to be inveigled into anarchism by propagandists from Europe. We learned that these propagandists had planned a national program of sabotage, to encourage strikes among war workers, explosions in munition factories, and "accidents" to our transportation system. Then, the evidence secured, the Government proceeded to jail a large number of Bolshevist leaders and to prohibit further manifestations.

Now the war is over. The pacifists and anti-conscription leaguers and pro-Germans have failed; a just war has been fought to a successful issue. But, here the question arises: "Are we to fall in the path of the Red Terror which is now sweeping Europe?"

Suppressed as anti-war propaganda, is American Bolshevism again to raise its head—this time as part of a world-wide conspiracy to overthrow all law and order? The situation is admittedly grave. Only last Sunday a mob of Chicago Socialists declared for Bolshevism in America. Our President, our soldiers, and our Government were jeered and hooted, while hints at revolution and the establishment of an American Socialist republic were greeted with frantic applause. What

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President Wilson, Europe And A Dictated Peace

"Do the people want a peace of Liberation, of Justice or a peace of Imperialism, Standpatism, and Militarism, that leaves all the old causes of the war exactly where they were before we undertook to root out militarism, the rule of force, and war itself?"—(Democratic Appeal in support of the President's Policy.)

(*From The Nation, London, Nov. 9*)

There is danger lest in the hour when the great conception of international polity known as the League of Nations has taken root in the minds of the peoples, their rulers will either destroy it, or let it go by default. This grave peril underlies the peace terms which, though Lord Northcliffe is allowed to issue them as if they were his own, are obviously a general statement of Ministerial policy. In form "Lord Northcliffe's" thirteen points are an adaptation of the fourteen points of Mr. Wilson. They are commended with a moderation and even an enlightenment of phrasing that would seem to have passed, by some spiritual change, from the President's pen to Lord Northcliffe's. They also exhibit a faintly luminous tint and shy background of Liberalism. But there is a difference of spirit and of substance between the two documents. Mr. Wilson's idea was that when specific violations of National Right had been atoned for by the culprits, and its more urgent claims on the future redeemed, the nations should unite to lay a common offering on the altar. Peace was to spring from the association in counsel of the old belligerents. The existing diplomatic barriers were gradually to disappear, no new economic frontiers to be erected, and no weapon of the boycott or the exclusive tariff forged to keep alive the spirit of war. Even the mighty arm of sea-power was to be used for the benefit of all. The new and universally inclusive League of Nations was not to be formed before the war or after it. It was to coincide with the peace, to be its mainspring and the guarantee of its continuance. Formed on a democratic plan, the Wilsonian peace would seem to require a direct intervention of the peoples, acting by referendum or by delegation from their Parliaments. It was far from vindictive in character, but it implied a clear restitution of ill-gotten goods. Finally, Mr. Wilson did not call for the Kaiser's head. But he gave a grim hint that the democratic Germany which is now almost in being would get better terms than an autocratic one.

Now the sketch of British terms which Lord Northcliffe has been allowed to give to the world as if they were his own has one general point of agreement with the American peace, and many particular ones. It resembles that instrument in being a scheme not for the extinction of Germany, but only for the drastic reduction of her power; and some of its proposals—such as the full restoration of Belgium and Serbia, a *plebiscite* for Schleswig (Qy. Northern Schleswig?), the freeing of French soil, reparation for the evil done to the unoffending French nation, no less than for the earlier wrong committed against Alsace-Lorraine, the scheme of Home Rule for non-Turkish peoples are obviously just in themselves, and morally or literally consistent with it. But there are many differences. The freedom of the seas is omitted. There is no explicit adoption of "equality in trade conditions." The clauses calling for the replacement of destroyed shipping, and for the punishment of individuals charged with outrage, are additions to Mr. Wilson's charter, the latter, we think, an enlightened and necessary one. The colonial clause seems at variance with the Wilsonian principle. These variations are not unimportant, though the general character of the proposals is moderate. The graver question turns on the procedure to be followed. "Lord Northcliffe" is neither lucid nor explicit, but we are not clear whether any Conference at all is to meet to discuss or adopt the thirteen points of the settlement, or whether they are simply a set of demands drawn up at Versailles for acceptance in Berlin. If Conference there is to be (for anything except a later creation of a League of Nations) it will be little more than a form, and all matter of detail will be left over to the coming Mixed Commissions. These may and we hope will be important bodies. But over the thirteen points there is to be neither discussion nor negotiation.

Negotiation is a word which may be used strictly or loosely. In the strict sense of the word it is inapplicable to the present situation. An enemy can negotiate if he is capable of prolonging his resistance, or if there is something his own or another's, which he can give or withhold. Germany is not in that position. If she accepts the armistice (as she may have done by the time these lines are in print) she will be materially unable to renew the war, and she will have evacuated all her "pawns." She has nothing to offer us, and nothing to deny us. The only scope, then, for negotiation lies in such use as she can make of the power of persuasion and argument. If a Peace Conference meets, and if free debate is permitted at it, not over the principles of the settlement (these are already accepted), but over the details of their application, Germany, it is obvious, could appeal only to our sense of justice. She could raise points of fact, of law, of policy, of international morals. If she failed to carry conviction to this necessarily hostile assembly, the debate would be closed and the decision would go irrevocably against her. It is just this process which "Lord Northcliffe" appears to rule out. His thirteen points constitute a "dictated" settlement.

It is well in such a matter as this to be concrete, and to state where, in our view, there is room and need for open and equitable discussion. No one in this country disputes that the material devastation of Belgium and France must, as far as possible, be made good at Germany's charge. We find it difficult, however, to take the "Northcliffe" formula literally, that she must undertake this material restoration "in such form and measure as shall be laid down." Does this mean that the French and Belgian Governments are to present their bills without any check upon details or total? Does it mean that at no stage of the actual Conference can any German Government put in a plea against some excessive item, ask for the services of a neutral referee, or discuss the conditions and dates of payment? Perhaps this is matter for a Mixed Commission. The same difficulty arises over the claim for the replacement of sunk shipping, ton for ton. What Imperial Germany has sowed, she has reaped, and if her mercantile fleet were distributed among the nations whose sailors and ships she has destroyed, the world would feel that rough justice had been done on her. But we must try and think with an international mind. There are many degrees of guilt in this matter. The moral horror of the submarine sinkings lay not in the loss of property but in the loss of life. Compensation to the relatives of dead seamen and passengers stands as a claim of humanity alone. Again, the sinking of neutral ships was a somewhat grosser offence than the destruction of belligerent merchant ships. The sinking of transports, though cruelly effected, may have been technically "legal," as the sinking of hospital ships was clearly an anti-legal outrage. Even in the case of the merchant ships of the belligerents, did the illegality lie in the loss of property or in the risk to life? Probably in both for the Germans had no right to sink at sight, as they had no power to convoy their captive into court. But we do not see how these tangled questions can be lumped together and settled without any ruling from an International Court of Law or any reference to a neutral assessor, unless the Mixed Commissions at which "Lord Northcliffe" hints are to contain neutrals as well as representatives of the Allies.

A tribunal in which all power resides in one party of belligerents seems to us inconsistent with the ideal of "legality" to which we rightly appeal as the basis of our demand. The monetary claim on Germany for devastation on land and losses at sea will necessarily be very heavy. It will weigh on the whole country. It will have to be levied in taxes by Ministers like Scheidemann and Erzberger, who themselves protested against the worst of these excesses. How this transaction is managed matters, if only because we wish that the German people should bow to the conception of right and law. If the financial burden is measured out by any process of legal decision and impartial reference, the heavy lesson may be learned. If, on the other hand, it looks to the German people like a thinly disguised indemnity of the old-fashioned kind imposed by the victors, there will be little gain for the idea of law, and the usual resentments will follow. Apart from law, the gravest questions of expediency arise from the problem of indemnities. Ill fed, their industries in suspense, with raw materials lacking and a vast debt of their own on their shoulders, the Germans are going to begin their democratic experiment in the worst economic condition. Some will be for revolution and repudiation. The ruling democracy may be forced to repress this inevitable discontent. To inflate the bill or to make the conditions of payment needlessly onerous is not to the interest of civilisation. That such matters should be settled by the claimants themselves, without either listening to the defendants, or engaging neutral assessors, would be neither equitable nor prudent.

The territorial counts bring us to more considerable issues, and here again it is more the form than the substance that we find questionable. Some points are left vague. Who, for example, is to "readjust" the northern frontiers of Italy? The Italian claim in the Treaty of London is for a strategical frontier, including much of the German part of the Tyrol. Is that to be "dictated"? Is there to be a stage at which a Viennese Republic may plead that the grandsons of the peasants who followed Andreas Hofer have rights? Alsace-Lorraine is to be restored to France. Is there or is there not to be a consultation of the inhabitants? A pure transfer might well coincide with the wishes of the Alsatians. But in form—and form is important—it would be simply a fresh application of force to a problem which has twice already been settled and unsettled by force. Moral sanction would be lacking, and there is no more reason to expect that Germans would acquiesce in this decision than the defeated party did in the former allocations of this territory.

We will not repeat our recent argument in favor of a *plebiscite*, for there is now a new fact. It appears that during the Reichstag crisis of October, the Alsatian Deputies in the Reichstag met and formulated their views of a settlement. They adopted neither the German proposal for equality as a sovereign federal State of the Empire, nor the French proposal for re-annexation. They asked in plain words for a *plebiscite*. Herr Hauss, the Alsatian Deputy, who is now Secretary of State for the new responsible government of the Reichsland, has published the text of the declaration, with the statement that "all" the Alsatian deputies adopted it. How far this publication was authorised we do not know. However, another Alsatian deputy, Herr Ricklin, said in the Reichstag that Alsace placed its destinies in the hands of the Peace Conference. How far there is any contradiction here, we do not know, for we have not seen the speech. In any event the text of the declaration is precise and unequivocal. It is an argument for a *plebiscite*. It does not follow that the desire of the Alsatians is not for incorporation in France. The German deputies must very partially represent the wishes of the people at this stage of their affairs. But they have a right to be heard, if only because a dictated settlement may well prove a barrier to Socialist and Radical acceptance of the whole arrangement as a "peace of justice." There is no consistency in demanding a *plebiscite* for Schleswig (as the "Northcliffe" terms rightly do) and refusing it to Alsace.

From this point in the sketch we pass to a series of clauses which deal together with the re-settlement of a large proportion of the inhabited earth—all the Russias, Turkey, the Balkans and the German Colonies. The general character of the settlement is the same in each case. The enemy is excluded from any share or say in it. In other words we are not to have a re-settlement of Europe by Europe, but a re-arrangement by the "Associated" Powers, America and Japan may express their views upon the Balkans, Austria, living on the edge of that cauldron, must be silent. Portugal, if she chooses, may speak a word about Finland, but unless the Conference is to be a real one, and neutrals are to sit on it, Sweden will have no voice. Some part of this settlement will be permanent. That seems to mean that Russia, for example, will hold her title to independence not from the League of Nations, but from certain Associated Powers. Thus there will survive within the League a sort of concert within the concert, one of those "partial alliances" which Mr. Wilson has condemned. The ground for denying the Central

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Correspondence

Aid For Siberian Sufferers

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir,—The appalling condition of the 250,000 refugees who are freezing to death in Siberia makes one feel almost desperate. None who listened to Major Castle and then turned away with not the slightest idea of giving aid—and giving it *immediately*—could possibly have visualised *themselves* as *the sufferers*.

It has been suggested that a full page of your paper be given to an urgent appeal for Chinese *wadded garments*, these being the most effective clothes for the terrible cold of Siberia.

In this appeal each business house, Foreign and Chinese, could be urged to ask their Chinese employes to donate one second-hand wadded garment. Each school, and there are hundreds, should ask its students to do the same. Each private individual not connected with either schools, business or any other institutions might give the *price* of *one* garment.

A "godown" could be provided wherein the garments might be sterilised before being shipped on January 10 to Siberia.

What can be done in this way is seen by an appeal to a tiny school in Sinza made on Tuesday last. On Thursday 75 wadded garments in good condition and $20.00 "from a grateful patient" was the response.

November 11, 1918, saw a new era arise, one in which the keynote is "Service to others." It is what our men fought for, gave their *all* for—for Right, and as President Wilson has just said: "The first principle of *right* is duty."

We here in Shanghai are surely going to do the Right and answer immediately the call for help from the freezing, suffering women and children in Siberia. Sincerely yours,

ELLA P. EBY,
St. John's, Jessfield.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

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HE'LL NEVER GO TO HEAVEN.
YEH! AND WHO CUT OFF BOTH HEELS OF THE LOAF ? WITHOUT USING THE BREAD BOARD, IF MOM FINDS OUT, SHE'LL USE THE BREAD BOARD ON THE GUILTY ONE.
WHO USED MY RAZOR TO OPEN A CAN OF MILK WITH, THAT'S WHAT I WANNA KNOW ?
MAYBE YOU DID IT YOURSELF MOM ?
THAT WILL PUT "BLUBBER" IN SOFT WITH MOM. SOFT LIKE A BURGLAR.
BOWLY DERBY
I DIDN'T, I WAS UPSTAIRS TRIMMING A HAT.
I KNOW I'LL BE BLAMED FOR IT.
CALAMITY JANE
NICE DOPE!
HATTIE
WILLIE DID IT MOM, I SAW HIM SLICE THE BREAD, AND HE WOULDN'T GIMME ANY.
DON'T YOU LOVE THAT?
HOW WOULD NEVER DO ANY THING LIKE THAT, HE WASN'T "BRED" THAT WAY, AND "DEARIE" WOULDN'T HAVE SUCH "CRUST."
YOUNG NUISANCE DIDN'T DO IT. HE ONLY "CUTS UP!"
WHOEVER CUT MOM'S TABLE CLOTH IS DUE FOR SOME CUTTING REMARKS FROM MOM, STUPE.
"COMEDIAN"
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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Masefield Finds A New Soldier-Poet

The joyous soldier, the man who steadfastly refuses to let the horror of war touch his soul, is a man to prize, but when he happens to be a poet as well, he is doubly precious. We are introduced to such a one in the Chicago Tribune, by John Masefield, who says: "There is a gay young singer named Robert Graves who has written poetry about the war that will live." His book, "Fairies and Fusileers" (Alfred Knopf, New York), has just appeared and it is gay, charming, buoyant, and courageous. Let us take a poem that justifies the first of his titles:

BABYLON
By Robert Graves

The child alone a poet is:
Spring and Fairyland are his.
Truth and Reason show but dim.
And all's poetry with him.
Rime and music flow in plenty
For the lad of one-and-twenty.
But spring for him is no more now
Than daisies to a munching cow;
Just a cheery pleasant season,
Daisy buds to live at ease on.
He's forgotten how he smiled
And shrieked at snowdrops when a child,
Or wept one evening secretly
For April's glorious misery.
Wisdom made him old and wary,
Banishing the Lords of Faery.
Wisdom made a breach and battered
Babylon to bits: she scattered
To the hedges and the ditches
All our nursey gnomes and witches.
Lob and Puck, poor frantic elves,
Drag their treasures from the shelves.
Jack the Giant-killer's gone,
Mother Goose and Oberon,
Bluebeard and King Solomon.
Robin and Red Riding Hood
Take together to the wood,
And Sir Galahad lies hid
In a cave with Captain Kidd.
None of all the magic hosts,
None remain but a few ghosts
Of timorous heart, to linger on
Weeping for lost Babylon.

Here we have a poet's recipe for making a fine poem:

A PINCH OF SALT
By Robert Graves

When a dream is born in you
With a sudden clamorous pain,
When you know the dream is true
And lovely, with no flaw nor stain,
Oh, then, be careful, or with sudden clutch
You'll hurt the delicate thing you prize so much.

Dreams are like a bird that mocks,
Flirting the feathers of his tail.
When you seize at the salt-box
Over the hedge you'll see him sail.
Old birds are neither caught with salt nor chaff:
They watch you from the apple-bough and laugh.

Poet, never chase the dream.
Laugh yourself and turn away.
Mask your hunger, let it seem
Small matter if he come or stay;
But when he nestles in your hand at last,
Close up your fingers tight and hold him fast.

Next we are given a pathetic little peep into the Poor House with an aspect of it which we fear is too true.

THE LADY VISITOR IN THE PAUPER WARD
By Robert Graves

Why do you break upon this old, cool peace.
This painted peace of ours,
With harsh dress hissing like a flock of geese,
With garish flowers?

Why do you churn smooth waters rough again,
Selfish old skin-and-bone?
Leave us to quiet dreaming and slow pain,
Leave us alone.

Turning to the "Fusileer" part of his volume, Robert Graves reveals himself as a true "soldier full of strange oaths" and presents us with a breezy and quite unconventional farewell to his Beloved.

TO LUCASTA ON GOING TO THE WAR—FOR THE FOURTH TIME
By Robert Graves

It doesn't matter what's the cause,
What wrong they say we're righting,
A curse for treaties, bonds, and laws,
When we're to do the fighting!
And since we lads are proud and true,
What else remains to do?
Lucasta, when to France your man
Returns his fourth time, hating war,
Yet laughs as calmly as he can
And flings an oath, but says no more,
That is not courage, that's not fear—
Lucasta, he's a Fusileer,
And his pride sends him here.

Let statesmen bluster, bark, and bray,
And so decide who started
This bloody war, and who's to pay,
But he must be stout-hearted,
Must sit and stake with quiet breath,
Playing at cards with Death.
Don't plume yourself he fights for you;
It is no courage, love, nor hate,
But let us do the things we do;
It's pride that makes the heart be great;
It is not anger, no, nor fear—
Lucasta, he's a Fusileer,
And his pride keeps him here.

A little touch of a grim subject treated in anything but a grim way is

THE LAST POST
By Robert Graves

The bugler sent a call of high romance—
"Lights out! Lights out!" to the deserted square.
On the thin, brazen notes he threw a prayer,
"God, if it's *this* for me next time in France . .
O spare the fantom bugle as I lie
Dead in the gas and smoke and roar of guns,
Dead in a row with the other broken ones
Lying so stiff and still under the sky,
Jolly young Fusileers too good to die."

Let us once more quote John Masefield—this time in the New York Evening Post. "Graves was picked up for dead," said Masefield. "He heard them say he was dead, and he called out: 'I'm not dead. I'm damned if I'll die.' And he didn't. He wrote a poem about it." And here is the poem.

ESCAPE
By Robert Graves

(August 6, 1916.—Officer previously reported died of wounds, now reported wounded: Graves, Capt. R., Royal Welsh Fusileers.)

. . . But I *was* dead, an hour or more.
I woke when I'd already passed the door
That Cerberus guards, and half-way down the road
To Lethe, as an old Greek sign-post showed.
Above me, on my stretcher swinging by,
I saw new stars in the subterrane sky:
A Cross, a Rose in bloom, a Cage with bars,
And a barbed Arrow feathered in fine stars.
I felt the vapors of forgetfulness
Float in my nostrils. Oh, may Heaven bless
Dear Lady Proserpine, who saw me wake,
And, stooping over me, for Henna's sake
Cleared my poor buzzing head and sent me back
Breathless, with leaping heart along the track.
After me roared and clattered angry hosts
Of demons, heroes, and policemen-ghosts.
"Life! life! I can't be dead! I won't be dead!
Damned if I'll die for any one!" I said.
Cerberus stands and grins above me now,
Wearing three heads—lion, and lynx, and sow.
"Quick, a revolver! But my Webley's gone,
Stolen! . . . No bombs. . . . : no knife . . . . The crowd swarms on,
Bellows, hurls stones. . . . Not even a honeyed sop. . . .
Nothing . . . . Good Cerberus! . . . . Good dog! . . . but stop!
Stay! . . . A great luminous thought . . . . I do believe
There's still some morphia that I bought on leave."
Then swiftly Cerberus' wide mouths I cram
With army biscuit smeared with ration jam;
And sleep lurks in the luscious plum and apple.
He crunches, swallows, stiffens, seems to grapple
With the all-powerful poppy . . . then a snore,
A crash; the beast blocks up the corridor
With monstrous hairy carcass, red and dun—
Too late! for I've sped through. O Life! O Sun!

Having been "dead," it is not surprising that the poet can contemplate his latter end with a touch of somewhat naughty humor.

WHEN I'M KILLED
By Robert Graves

When I'm killed, don't think of me
Buried there in Cambrin Wood,
Nor as in Zion think of me
With the Intolerable Good.
And there's one thing that I know well,
I'm damned if I'll be damned to Hell!

So when I'm killed, don't wait for me,
Walking the dim corridor;
In Heaven or Hell, don't wait for me,
Or you must wait forevermore.
You'll find me buried, living-dead
In these verses that you've read.

So when I'm killed, don't mourn for me,
Shot, poor lad, so bold and young,
Killed and gone—don't mourn for me.
On your lips my life is hung:
O friends and lovers, you can save
Your playfellow from the grave.

Finally, Robert Graves is a fine story-teller. Most of them have a whimsical ending like this:

THE SHIVERING BEGGAR
By Robert Graves

Near Clapham village, where fields began,
Saint Edward met a beggar man.
It was Christmas morning, the church bells tolled,
The old man trembled for the fierce cold.

Saint Edward cried, "It is monstrous sin
A beggar to lie in rags so thin!
An old gray-beard and the frost so keen:
I shall give him my fur-lined gabardine."

He stripped off his gabardine of scarlet
And wrapped it round the aged varlet,
Who clutched at the folds with a muttered curse,
Quaking and chattering seven times worse.

Said Edward, "Sir, it would seem you freeze
Most bitter at your extremities.
Here are gloves and shoes and stockings, also,
That warm upon your way you may go."

The man took stocking and shoe and glove,
Blaspheming Christ our Savior's love,
Yet seemed to find but little relief,
Shaking and shivering like a leaf.

Said the saint again, "I have no great riches,
Yet take this tunic, take these breeches,
My shirt and my vest, take everything,
And give due thanks to Jesus the King."

The saint stood naked upon the snow
Long miles from where he was lodged at Bowe,
Praying, O God! my faith, it grows faint!
This would try the temper of any saint.

"Make clean my heart, Almighty, I pray.
And drive these sinful thoughts away.
Make clean my heart if it be thy will,
This damned old rascal's shivering still!"

He stooped, he touched the beggar man's shoulder;
He asked him did the frost nip colder?
"Frost!" said the beggar, "no, stupid lad!
'Tis the palsy makes me shiver so bad."

An Up-To-Date Pupil

Teacher—"Name the five zones."

Pupil—"Temperate, intemperate, war, postal, and o."—*Boston Transcript.*

Livening Up History

A history exam in a public school contains this delightful information: "Patrick Henry said, 'I rejoice that I have but one country to live for.'"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Ma On The Job

"Pa," said little Willie, "what's an echo?"

"An echo, my son," answered Pa, casting a mean side glance at little Willie's Ma, "is the only thing on earth that can cheat a woman out of the last word."

"Another definition of an echo, Willie," observed Ma, "is a man who goes to old patent-medicine almanacs for his alleged wit."

And then nobody said any more words but Willie, whose infant mind was naturally confused by all this persiflage.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Preparedness

German General.—"Have our brave troops been informed that we shall be in Paris in four days?"

Subordinate—"Yes, General."

"They understand that the Great War was forced upon us?"

"Perfectly, General."

"They have been told that the Americans always kill our machine-gunners if they surrender?"

"That is well understood, General."

"They have been instructed that the few Americans opposed to us are cowardly and inexperienced?"

"Hand-bills announcing that fact are passed around each evening."

"Then let the offensive begin."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Tolstoy On Bolshevism

Count Ilya Tolstoy, son of the great writer, has been forced to flee Russia completely disillusioned of the Bolsheviki. On his return to Russia from America where he had been lecturing on his father's theories of peace and good will, the unity of nations and mutual help, he founded a paper that he thought would please the Bolsheviki, but he very soon found that to please them was impossible. His paper was suppressed, his friends and employes were arrested or sought safety in flight, and he was branded as an anti-revolutionary and had to go into hiding. Finally he got on a Swedish steamer and was able to join his family in Sweden. When he got there he gave his opinion of the Bolsheviki.

"The Socialist experiment is ruining Russia," he said. "The country is being reduced to a wilderness, thanks to Bolshevist terrorism. It has become the theater of the greatest amount of suffering the world has ever known." There are doubtless, added Count Tolstoy, some good things in Bolshevist theories of equality, self-reliance and the rest, but in practice they have reduced them to the most egoistic, revolting brutality. Life is no longer possible under their tyranny and oppression. It is still only possible in the country, far from the towns and great centers.

"What the Russia of the future will be no one can tell. Probably it will be something quite different from the Russia of the past. All we can do toward shaping that future is to inculcate the love of unity and freedom among the people and fraternity among all nations."

Count Tolstoy's mother is living at Yasnaya Polyana and has been able to lead a comparatively quiet life. All her relatives have taken refuge on the estate, where they are closely watched and guarded and share all they have with the soldiers, but are not otherwise molested.

Repelling The Russ Buss

Kerensky kissed Arthur Henderson, the British labor politician, as the American Labor Mission calls him, and all England gasped. Kerensky is coming to this country. He may want to kiss Secretary Wilson or even President Wilson. This has led an anonymous poet to suggest that the President put his greetings into a song, and to furnish him with the song, as follows:

Salute me only with thy fist,
And don't attempt to buss me;
The very thought of being kissed
Is quite enough to fuss me.
If you must kiss, try it on Gompers—
He hasn't been kissed since he wore rompers.

—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

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President Wilson, Europe And A Dictated Peace

(Continued from Page 10)

Powers any voice in these immense arrangements is a moral one. By brutality and selfishness at Brest, and by "acquiescence in Turkish misdeeds," "they forfeited the right to aid Russia," or the peoples of Turkey and the Balkans. There is weight in that indictment. But it is fair to remember that the Brest Treaty was Ludendorff's work, with Hertling and Czernin as weak accomplices. All are now gone from the scene. Austria is almost a Republic, or a series of Republics, some of them virtual Allies of our own. Has she or have they forfeited the right to a word on the Balkan settlement

Let us look at the actual facts. The Foreign Minister of the German Austrian Republic is today Dr. Victor Adler. Few men in the Socialist movement have a cleaner record in this war, and he has also what still fewer possess, a close knowledge of these problems. But morals and persons apart, nothing can alter the fact that Germans and Austrians living with Russia and the Balkans as neighbors, have an interest in the settlement which we shall only deny them at our future peril. If we or the French or the Americans go wrong here, we shall not suffer directly. The neighbors of this chaos will. We were all agreed in rejecting the arrogant claim of the former rulers of the Central Powers to dictate the Eastern settlement without our participation. Our answer to that was to assert the international ideal. "Lord Northcliffe, on the contrary, retaliates in kind not upon the old, but upon the new Germany.

Mr. Wilson's conception of peace rids us of all these difficulties. The President did indeed conceive a dictated instrument if the German autocracy remained. But for a democratic Germany, such as is now coming to power, he imagined a concerted world-peace springing directly from the League of Nations, and dependent for its initial force on its international origin and its inherent justice. Save for the Mixed Commissioners, the peace of "Lord Northcliffe" will be a British-German peace, with French and Italian codicils to come, dictated by the one Power to the other. Its basis is not a covenant at all. It is an offer to take or to leave as it stands. It is strategic and territorial. Germany simply loses power to the rival or that. She loses on her western border to France, on her eastern border to Poland. She loses the bulk of her mercantile fleet to England, in punishment for her illegalities at sea, and her colonies to this Power or to that, or to some unstated trusteeship, without Mr. George's promised reference to the Conference. Her Russian treaties are (rightly) broken, while the Associated Powers assume the guardianship political and economic, which the over-reaching greed of her soldiers has lost. Thus Europe is re-mapped, and its State-territory and power redistributed by one group. The other must look on, and accept her diminished share of the one and her almost total loss of the other, apparently without the right of modification in detail.

We are the declared foes of Prussian pride; in its blind contempt for moral right it was fated to sustain a heavy fall. But the question for all the nations is: What measure of moral force, and therefore of inherent stability, can we attach to the Treaty of Peace? The state of Europe is critical. The Entente may have to act for the whole continent in the spirit not of hagglers for private profit but of arbitrators. Germany, if Germany continues to exist, will doubtless accept the instrument which is being forged at Versailles under duress, the war will come to a formal end, and a peace will surprevene. But how far is this removed from the "security" on which from the first our Liberal leaders fastened as the cardinal test of a good peace! This instrument does not end the German power, soon, maybe, to receive an increment of ten million Austro-Germans. Its effect may be to impoverish the German population, temporarily destroy its sea trade, and stop or check its economic penetration of Russia and Eastern Europe. The leaders of the new Bohemia, the new Poland, the new Jugo-Slavia, have bound themselves in advance to construct land barriers to the East; our virtual confiscation of Germany's mercantile marine must temporarily close to her and to Austria all the great sea routes to the Old and the New World. All is *chose jugee*. The Entente will have stated its case, formed the tribunal which is to judge it, and dictated the verdict.

There are, let us freely admit, many points in the peace treaty which are not negotiable. Germany so willed it when she proclaimed an unnecessary war, and waged an atrocious one. But on all of them we could have relied on the justice of the world to decide against her. The essence of the Wilsonian peace was that it reposed as a whole on that ineluctable and universal sense of right. Our tribunal, if it is to be final, will be a lesser one; necessarily prejudiced, and proceeding without hearing the criminal in his defense. It has the advantage of being able to impose its will, and secure an instant verdict. Where it will be deficient is in the moral weight of its findings, and the inferior security of the real object of this gigantic litigation, which is the permanent peace of a distracted world.

That confession lies on the face of the sketch plan of peace which we have criticised. Admittedly it does not spring from the League of Nations. The League indeed does come in. But it is as an ornamental feature, introduced after the structure is complete, not as its hinge and pivot. When the new Europe has been constituted, a late and a fugitive stranger will arrive at the familiar assemblage of physical force. The League of Nations, says Lord Northcliffe or the hand that held Lord Northcliffe's pen, will, "in the last stage" establish a new policy "and reconstruct the organisation of the world." Of what world? The States with which we went to war were autocratic States; they are in full process of conversion into democratic or revolutionary ones. Are they to be reconstructed, without any by-your-leave from the League of Nations, by the old cement of blood, the old masonry of iron? If so, we shall set aside Mr. Wilson's claim that the spirit and the first incarnation of internationalism shall be in the Treaty of Peace. That Treaty will itself be an imposition of the victors' will. Its principles will be "indisputable." How long will they last? Such an instrument will not be concluded with the governments that made the war which have all disappeared); it will be offered for formal signature by the Democratic Conventions of Bolshevik Soviets that have succeeded them. Is the world to have its Pisgah-glimpse, and turn Egyptwards again? We think not.

One other reflection. There is a school of thought, devoted to the economic interpretation of history, which holds that all modern war is waged, under an idealistic *camouflage*, for concrete economic ends. It was fight about the German Junkers and Industrialists. The "Associated Powers" are now about to come under its microscope. Among us certainly are some men, notably Mr. Wilson, who are free from any suspicion, and many others who at least are unconscious of such motives. The realists are, none the less, numerous and vocal. Trade papers frankly remind us that Russia, with her vast stores of unworked war material, is a great "prize," that Mesopotamia can be made to grow three crops a year, and that Africa is the world's treasure house. However much we may prefer to talk of humanity and democracy and philanthropy in dealing with Russians, Arabs, and negroes, we must certainly deal also with railways and mines, oil wells, exploitable sources of raw materials, concessions and debts. A prudent man, called in as trustee in private life to settle some similar tangle, would take his precautions. He would not begin by excluding all the rival interests, and he would look about for disinterested associates. It is folly to pretend that we or the French or the Italians can be, or even ought to be, purely disinterested. A business interest in railways and raw materials is nothing to be ashamed of. But we treat such matters in our public debates as the last generation used to treat sex. We are economic prudes. We pretend to be above all this kind of thing, and so escape any frank handling of the facts.

If the projected Treaty stands as a sectional instrument, without any true international appeal or organ of justice between the States, the Socialist all over Europe will simply find his familiar thesis confirmed. "These Powers," he will say, "won the war, settled the balance of power in their own favor, and then proceeded, after excluding their rivals, to deal with the spoils in the usual way, but on a scale hitherto unknown in history. They were much cleverer than their rivals. They wore a glove over the mailed fist. When they took over a big rich region, they did not annex, they 'protected.' When they took a German colony, they called themselves its 'trustees.' None the less, the net economic result was that all the concessions and other valuable considerations fell to them and theirs." We do not say this. But we are well aware that an able, logical, well-equipped school of thought, whose thesis is a conquering force in Eastern Europe, and may make a formidable bid for power in the West, is waiting to say it. There is still a fair chance to defeat this criticism by doing as little as possible to deserve it.

Americanisation The Cure For Bolshevism

(Continued from Page 10)

oes all this mean? Are we to be nveloped in a wave of anarchism? s this fair land to be delivered up to handful of ignorant and unreasoning en, who are neither Americans nor amiliar with what this term signifies?

Unfortunately, this country has been llowed to become the stamping round for every species of disgruntled essimist and fanatical, radical with which the world has ever been urdened. Bolshevism is everywhere he same—a handful of clever knaves, ither self-deluded fanatics or ypocritical frauds, imposing upon asses of uneducated people who are ot in a position to understand the eal character of the movement into which they allow themselves to be rawn. In this country it is significant that the large majority of the olsheviki are European anarchists nd Socialists, who are entirely norant of everything American hey cannot, in many cases, even read r write the English language, yet hey come here to inflame others against the most democratic, prosperous, and fair-minded nation in the world. The remedy for this situation s to prevent these traitors from coming to America, to expel those already here, and to embark in a nation-wide movement—already in progress—of Americanisation. Americanisation will open the eyes of those who have been the meat of the Bolsheviki to a true appreciation of American ideals and conditions, so that they would spurn all advances of these imported anarchists. Bolshevism is based upon ignorance; the remedy for American Bolshevism is Americanisation.

What red-blooded American will grant that the anarchism of Bolshevist Russia could be repeated in this country? I believe that we are above that. America emerges from the war the least scarred and the least exhausted of all the great nations involved. The war has been fought entirely off her territory; her loss of man power has been comparatively slight and her economic integrity has, in comparison with that of other belligerents, been scarcely disturbed.

We leave the battlefields with a small war debt and great business prosperity. Prices are high, but—so are wages. Through all the events of the last year the Government has remained sane and is already preparing to relax Government control. The transition from war to peace is being carefully controlled and unemployment guarded against. At home business is growing and from abroad orders for our products are already pouring in. We have everything to be thankful for—both as individuals and as a nation.

What does the Bolsheviki want in this country? Nothing less than the overturning of all law and order. He is scornful of our freedom, our prosperity and our enlightenment. Saturated with the ignorance and anarchism of eastern Europe, he comes to this country to tell whoever will listen to him that America is a nation of grasping capitalists and that the working man is a slave. To remedy this fancied injury, the Bolshevik explains in German or Russian that it is necessary for the working man to seize the reins of Government and to annihilate all classes of society except his own.

He preaches class wars, when in truth he is perfectly well aware that all classes are necessary, and that their interdependence is so complete that the elimination of any one would work a hardship upon the others. The Bolsheviki comes preaching democracy and equality, and yet it is the very opposite of this. In Russia less than one-twentieth of the people subscribe to Bolshevism, and still they have the audacity to claim the right to rule the other nineteen-twentieths. In this country—the most democratic in the world—they complain of autocracy and openly boast that they would overthrow a form of Government in which the very great majority concur, and set up an arbitrary minority rule.

They ignore every one and everything, except themselves. Skilled artisans, trained mechanics, mental workers, most of our agriculturists, the merchants and traders, school teachers and professional people, are scornfully lumped together as the detestable bourgeoise—all of whom they would like to exterminate. Then, they say, the working man is to come into his own, doubtless as he has in Russia, where Bolshevism has resulted in the demoralisation of the country, the slaughter of thousands of innocent people and the threatened starvation this winter of forty million people. These are the rewards which Bolshevism holds out to its followers!

Will the American workingman set down his dinner pail and listen to the black lies of the Socialists and anarchists? I think not. Every workingman in this country, who is really an American, knows enough about the character and ideals of this country to make him perfectly satisfied with the present order.

In reality, there is no such thing as "American Bolshevism," for as soon as any man in this country becomes Americanised, he is far too intelligent and well-informed to swallow the misrepresentations of the Bolsheviki. The only place where this destructive movement stands any chance of gaining a foothold is among those people who, though well-meaning, are still ignorant of what the word "America" means. These people must be helped to become true Americans—then Bolshevism can have no appeal for them.

For a great many people, this war has done what mere residence in the United States has failed to do—it has made them members of this nation. The millions of soldiers who will bring home a keener appreciation of what liberty and democracy really mean, will also do much to defeat Bolshevism. The American workingman, himself, must guard against this menace of Bolshevism. Help cannot come from the outside. If he becomes educated and informed, his mind will not receive anarchistic propaganda. It is a question of the individual knowing that Bolshevism is as dangerous as the plague.

Americanisation movements will set the ball rolling and the sincere response of the people will do the rest. Under the admirable leadership of Mr. Gompers, organised labor has already denounced the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviki, and it is my sincere conviction that the individual worker will respond to the call to fight this evil in his midst.

The mass of American workingmen are honest, intelligent, progressive, and loyal, and are out of reach of Bolshevism. But their responsibility should not end here. They must lend a hand to their fellow-workers, who have not had the opportunity to become acquainted with the true character of Bolshevism, and thus help in the fight to keep out of free America such destructive movements as this. Let every workingman in America join hands with his neighbor against this foe to freedom and democracy.

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The Last Battle Of The Great War

By Frank H. Simonds
(*New York Tribune*)

The decisive phase of the last battle of the World War opened on October 8, when Foch threw three British armies against the Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Exactly five weeks later the Germans had surrendered, their armies already expelled from France and driven from their last organised system of defenses. At the moment of victory the British armies were in and about Mons, where they had opened the war, French troops had occupied Sedan, and American armies were rolling the Germans back along the Verdun front toward Metz and Thionville. And as a final circumstance, Belgian troops were approaching Antwerp and within a day's march of Brussels.

To complete the narrative of the military events of the war, continued for so many months in these articles, it is necessary now to review in some detail the circumstances of this last battle, the greatest of all the battles in this the most tremendous of all wars, a battle whose consequences must hereafter stand with those of Waterloo as marking the overthrow of a great military power which threatened the liberty and the existence of the free nations of the world.

The Defense Foch Broke

When, in the opening days of September Ludendorff, retiring from his defeats at the Marne in July and at the Somme in August, arrived at the Hindenburg Line, he took his position in the most intricate and elaborate system of defensive works ever fashioned by the ingenuity of man. He believed them to be impregnable, but whatever doubt may have existed in any German mind as to the capacity of the defense systems for permanent resistance, nothing seemed less likely than that in the ten weeks of campaigning weather which remained Foch could force or turn these works.

In the present article I purpose in some detail to describe this German defense system, the fruit of four years of labor, manned by more than 1,500,000 veteran troops, provided with every known contrivance of war, fashioned on the experience of the greatest contest in human history, the line, or series of lines, which was shattered between September 26, when Foch opened the battle by throwing Pershing's troops in north of Verdun, and the first days of November, when the British success at Valenciennes penetrated the last detail of the final line of defense in France.

As Foch faced the problem in September it was this: From the Belgian coast at Nieuport to the Swiss frontier there existed a continuous line of defenses, which corresponded in the main to the lines to which the Germans had retired in 1917 and from which they had started on their colossal sortie in March of the present year. Of this extent of front only that portion west of Metz needs description now, aside from the brief preliminary operation at St. Mihiel, it was not affected by the September and October operations.

Like Water-tight Compartments

This line of intrenchments which the Allies faced was the first of four separate lines constituting the major circumstances of German defense. But between these four lines, stretching in the main from west to east, were a number of other lines running north and south, dividing the front into compartments comparable in all respects to the water-tight compartments of a steamer and having the same purpose. Thus, if the first or second line were penetrated in some sector, the dislocation would not communicate itself on either side, because it was localised by the north and south trench systems and by the rearward parallel line.

The salient features of these defense systems were the fortified areas about Lille and Metz. Those were the anchorages which held the great cablelike trench systems stretched across from Flanders to German Lorraine. All four of the systems rested upon the Metz circle of forts; all four at their other extremity rested upon Lille; but there was this difference, that, while the fall of Metz would have been fatal to all four-lines, the third and fourth lines on their western end touched the Scheldt River and were thus still tenable after Lille had fallen.

The first of the four systems or lines which we have come to call the Hindenburg Line began just north of Nieuport, on the North Sea, followed the line facing Passchendaele Ridge, which the Germans had defended last year, circled about Lille, came south before La Bassee, through Lens, before Douai, Cambrai, through St. Quentin, followed the east bank of the Oise to La Fere, crossed the St. Gobain Forest, which acted as a sort of central bastion, turned east above Soissons, followed the old Chemin-des-Dames works, included the forts north of Rheims, crossed the plain of Champagne and the Argonne Forest to reach the Meuse just north of Verdun, and circling about the familiar lines of that fort reached the Moselle south of the outer line of Metz forts.

Zone From La Bassee Southward

This system was by all odds the strongest of the four. From La Bassee southward it was not a line but a zone, twelve miles deep, organised in the most elaborate conceivable fashion, following a number of canals and rivers, thus gaining the inestimable advantage of a water barrier, limiting the peril from tanks. This deep zone extended to the Oise south of St. Quentin and thence to the Aisne, above Soissons, the Aisne and the St. Gobain Forest supplying obstacles which were impregnable to direct attack.

Behind this first line the second ran at a distance so small in many instances as to make it indistinguishable from the first. It stretched from Lille behind La Bassee and Lens, before Douai and behind Cambrai and St. Quentin, borrowed the Oise trace as far as La Fere, but then ran east, north of Laon, behind the Serre and the Sissonne Canal, reaching the Aisne at Chateau Porcien and following its north bank around to Vouziers, whence it cut across the upper end of the Argonne to the Meuse above Dun; east of the Meuse it rejoined the Metz defenses, passing by Etain and Conflans.

The third line also rested upon Lille, followed the Douai Canal southward through Douai and thence followed the Scarpe to the Scheldt. Between the Scheldt and the Sambre it rested upon the Ecaillon River and the Mormal Forest. From the Sambre near Landrecies it crossed via Hirson to the Meuse at Mezieres, followed the east bank of that stream to Sedan, which was covered by defenses on the west bank, and then ran along the valley of the Chiers, through Montmedy, to the Metz system near Conflans. But this third line rested upon the Scheldt River, south of Valenciennes, and was thus serviceable from the Scheldt to Metz, even if Lille were taken.

The fourth system ran due east from Valenciennes, through Maubeuge to the Meuse at Givet, thence behind the Meuse to a point of juncture with the third line at Mezieres; thence eastward it coincided with the third line. Like the third line, it was serviceable after the fall of Lille. Thus in the case of both the third and fourth lines two-third of their extent were covered by the water barriers of the Scheldt and the Meuse rivers.

North And South Systems

So much for the four lines. They were divided into compartments by the following north and south systems: From Lille a line followed the east bank of the Lys and the Lys Canal to the Dutch frontier. This made it possible to hold all our of the east and west lines from Lille eastward, even if the British and Belgians should break through between the Lys and the sea in the Ypres area. A second line followed the east bank of the Scheldt and served the same purpose if after forcing the front between the sea and the Lys the enemy should cross the Lys.

A third switch line followed the east bank of the Oise, the Sambre-Oise Canal and the Sambre River, thus enabling the central sectors of the German front in France to hold on even if the enemy should break through all three of the east and west lines, west of the Sambre provided only that the fourth line between the Sambre and the Scheldt held. A fifth switch line extended from the second east and west line at Marle, on the Serre back to the third line at Hirson, thus supplying another barrier to the Allied flood, even if it should penetrate in the center north of Laon.

Such was the German system complex when described, simple to understand when explained by events. The value of the various parallel and perpendicular lines is fully disclosed by the progress of the offensive. The best figure is always that of the watertight compartments of a ship. In this case the compartments did not serve to keep the ship afloat finally, but they did serve the highly useful purpose of delaying the inrush of the enemy flood; they prevented a local break from developing into a general disaster. All through this fight the war was one of positions, not of movement; such movement as there was amounted merely to the operations between positions; there was nothing to suggest the old-fashioned war, dear to the soldiers of all ages, the war of full and free maneuver.

Foch's Methodical Exploitation

Turning now to the fashion in which Foch solved his problem, we see that on September 26 he threw Pershing and Gourand against that portion of the first German lines between the Suippes and the Meuse; that is, between the Champagne plain east of Rheims and Verdun. This operation, immediately successful to a marked degree, resulted in the eventual expulsion of the Germans from their first line from the Meuse to the Aisne, west of the Argonne. But after his first success Foch did not insist in this region; he avoided great casualties by methodical rather than precipitate exploitation of his first success.

One day after he had launched his attack on the eastern end of the operative front, that north of Verdun, Foch threw the Belgians and Plumer's Second British Army against the Germans at the other end and broke through their first line defenses between the Lys and the sea. Again he did not immediately insist after his first success, and the lines momentarily stabilised themselves on a front between Courtrai and Nieuport, the Germans standing on a rather sketchy second line.

Whole Line Set Rocking

On the same day, Foch threw Horne's First British Army against the Germans in Cambrai and Byng's Third British Army against the Germans on the stretch of the Scheldt canal on either side of Le Catelet. Here the progress was much slower, as the British had to fight their way through a twelve-mile defensive zone. But material gains were scored at once. Next, on September 30, Foch launched Berthelot's French army against the Germans still lingering between the Vesle and the Aisne in the ground familiar to Americans as the scene of the fighting of many of our troops in July and August.

The result of these attacks was to set the whole German line from the sea to the Meuse rocking. At either end the first line was completely broken through and the enemy were compelled to retire to the second. Elsewhere the pressure was less disastrous at the moment, but the enemy found himself unable to concentrate against so many wide attacks; the Hindenburg Line had fallen at both ends and was seriously threatened by the growing pressure of the British frontal attack nearer the center.

On October 8, which was the decisive day, Foch threw three British armies against the stretch of the Hindenburg Line between Cambrai and St. Quentin. In the next three days they drove right through this line, cut the second line behind it, between the Oise and the Scheldt, and advanced until they had reached the third line, between the Scheldt and the Sambre, just south of Valenciennes.

While this great drive was going forward Foch redoubled his activities both in Flanders and in Champagne. In Flanders the British and Belgians, reinforced by a French army, broke through the last line of German defenses between the sea and the Lys and began to swing round north of Lille and threaten the crossings of the Lys, which constituted the third German line. In Champagne Berthelot and Gouraud struck north, one reaching the Aisne, south of Rethel, the other clearing the hills north of Rheims and crossing the Aisne east of Laon. This movement compelled the retirement of the German out of all of his first line between the Oise and the Aisne, including St. Gobain Forest and the city of Laon.

About the middle of October, then, the German position was this: His first and second lines were gone between the Lys and the sea and his third line was going rapidly, as the British were astride the Lys north of Lille. This doomed one of the two great anchorages of his defense system. He was now bound to retire to his last line, that of the Scheldt, all the way from the Dutch frontier near Ghent to the point where the Ecaillon River falls into the Scheldt, south of Valenciennes. From this point he could still use his third line between the Scheldt and the Sambre Canal. East of the Sambre Canal he could use his second line all the way. So far his switch lines had aided him in localising the disaster.

We had, then, in the third week of October the rapid retreat of the Germans behind the Scheldt, with the evacuation of the Belgian seacoast, of the cities of Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Douai. After this the line tended to stabilise itself, with the Americans still fighting doggedly toward the second line between the Meuse and the Argonne, Gouraud held up west of the Americans and south of the Aisne, Berthelot's army, now commanded by Guillemat, checked before the Sissonne drainage canal, Mangin's army unable to get across the Serre, and Debeney's army still halted on the west bank of the Oise.

To the north the main British forces—the armies of Rawlinson, Horne and Byng—steadily fought their way through the third German line between the Scheldt and the Sambre, getting clean through by the beginning of the fourth week of October. They had now before them only the fourth line, that starting at the Scheldt and crossing to the Sambre by Valenciennes and Maubeuge. At this moment Debeney forced the Oise and pushed eastward, driving the Germans out of the region between the Oise and the Serre. But the effect of this thrust was limited, again, by the switchline stretching from the second German position on the Serre to the third line at Hirson.

Just before the end of October, then, we had this situation: From the Dutch frontier right down to Valenciennes the German was in his last line. East of the Sambre he held some elements of his third line; east of the Sambre he held his third line intact to a point of intersection with the Serre switch line, which connected him with his second line, which was intact all the way from the Serre to Metz. It was, moreover, essential for him to hold this line as long as possible, because it covered the Metz-Mezieres-Maubeuge railroad, the only double track lateral line of communication left to him and the vital line for evacuating material and supplies, now that he was forced to quit Belgium.

But on November 1 the Canadians, operating with the British First Army, took Valenciennes, thus breaking through the fourth German line at the point where it touched the Scheldt, while the Americans drove through the second German line between the Meuse and the Argonne. The consequences of this double disaster were patent. The whole line of the Scheldt could now be held for only a brief period of time, by making use of nautral obstacle like the Mons Canal, which enters the Scheldt between Tournai and Valenciennes; the whole second line between the Oise and the Meuse would have to be evacuated and the Germans could stand only temporarily behind their third line from the Sambre to the Meuse and thence to Metz. They would have to quit all of France, save a narrow belt along the frontier, and they could no longer use the Metz-Mezieres-Maubeuge railway.

Freeing Of Western Belgium

To all practical purposes the deliverance of France, west of the Meuse, was thus accomplished and the freeing of Belgium west of the Scheldt was achieved. Valenciennes, which fell on Saturday, November 2, was the last French city of any size to remain in the Germans' hands. They had in less than two months lost rather more than 6,000 square miles of French territory and were bound to lose another thousand square miles in the next few days. Within their new positions they would hold less than 2,000 square miles, as against nearly 9,000 occupied in July; they had, too, lost all the industrial districts, together with all the considerable cities.

After the first days of November the story is one of swift and relentless pursuit: pursuit by the British down the valley of the Sambre through Maubeuge and across the

(Continued on Page 14)

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(Continued from Page 20)

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The Last Battle Of The Great War

(Continued from Page 13)

Belgian frontier, until they stood on the ground where Field Marshal Sir John French opened the British phase of the war; pursuit to the Belgian frontier in the center by the French armies returning by the roads along which Lanzerac had retreated after the defeat of Charleroi; pursuit to and beyond the Meuse by Pershing's young army, whose achievement it was to retake Sedan and by new splendors extinguish the old, unhappy memories attaching to that city.

By Sunday, November 10, whose official statements, in fact, close the military history of the war, the broken German armies were fleeing eastward from the Dutch frontier to the outskirts of Metz. They were still fighting back as they retired at certain points. They were not yet routed in the narrow sense of the word, but their power for offensive or even for prolonged defensive operations was at an end. That they could have rallied and made a successful stand west of the Rhine may well be doubted as a military question, even if the nation had not collapsed behind the army and the home front had not broken before the military front yielded.

Now we have to contrast the Foch method with that of Ludendorff. Both had the same problem before them. Ludendorff worked at his from March 21 to July 18. Foch opened his offensive on August 8, and had his solution in hand by the first day of November. Both soldiers were troubled by the element of time, Ludendorff by the necessity of getting a decision before American could take a rea. hand. Foch had to have a decision before winter stopped the operations. Ludendorff had almost four months; Foch had still a week to go to complete his fourth month when the armistice was signed.

Ludendorff conceived that he could win the victory by one gigantic thrust. He returned to the opening days of the war and undertook to succeed where Moltke had failed. His first blow, on March 21, was one of the finest pieces of military mechanics in the history of war. It came mighty near to winning the continental phase of the conflict. It failed because the human machine was not equal to the task set for it. By the end of a week the great, victorious army was out of breath, out of ammunition; it had outrun its guns, and once more, as at Verdun, there was just time for French troops to arrive. Beaten as they were, the British had managed to hold on, as the French had at Verdun, until aid could come.

By April 1 Ludendorff's great gamble had failed, in the midst of success. A week later, after a futile attack before Arras, he tried a new venture in the north with such reserves as remained to him. Again he succeeded at the start, seemed to be on the open road to the Channel, and then was halted west of Kemmel in the last days of April, when another French army arrived to support the British, who had fought magnificently and had suffered no such disaster as had overwhelmed Gough's Fifth Army. By May 1 Ludendorff was at the end of his resources. He could do no more, and for a whole month he gave his enemy a respite while he prepared a new blow.

The new blow was again a brilliant success. It swept over the the Chemin-des-Dames, across the Vesle, the Ourcq and reached the brilliant success. It swept over Marne. But again it exhausted itself. Moreover, an effort to extend the dislocation by a thrust west of the Oise was promptly beaten down in June, and we had, first sign of the approach of dawn, a French counter-attack, brief, relatively inconsiderable, but successful and the promise of much good to come. Again Ludendorff must rest, must refit his army. It is July 15 before he can attack again. He has been one week less than four months on the road to Paris. His hour has passed, and one swift blow by Mangin ends the German offensive; the Second Battle of the Marne closes the German phase of the campaign of 1918.

Now comes the new method. First, on July 18, the Mangin blow that wins the Second Marne. Then the Rawlinson thrust out in Artois, on August 8 and successive days, which wins the Third Somme. The armies all the way from the Vesle to the Scarpe link up with one another and in turn and in co-ordination strike, not a colossal blow, but a series of blows. Sector after sector of the German front becomes dislocated; a local collapse becomes a general oscillation. By the first days of September we have the whole German front from Ypres right down to Rheims in movement, in movement backward. By the last week in September the German is back where he started from six months before. It has taken two months to put him back, starting from ground gained by him in four months.

Blows In Swift Succession

But there is no pause, like that of Ludendorff. On September 13 Pershing wins St. Mihiel. Two weeks later he strikes again, this time to the north, and Gouraud follows suit on the other side of the Argonne. Then King Albert and Plumer in Belgium strike on September 27 and 28. On the latter day Horne and Byng join in. Then Berthelot and Mangin, then Rawlinson, with Byng and Horne aiding. Then Debeney. Then King Albert, Plumer and Degoutte's French army in Flanders. Then, as the month ends, Pershing and Gouraud again.

Now bear in mind the dates. Ludendorff struck on March 21; he was finally checked only on July 18 and 19. Four months of effort precede the failure. Foch opened his offensive on August 8, and in the last days of September Ludendorff advises his government to make peace proposals; the government waits a few days more, until the defeat of October 8; then it appeals to President Wilson. Events in other fields have influenced the decision, but two months after the opening of the Foch offensive its success is no longer doubtful. As the third month closes France is all but free, the Belgian coast is free.

Look at it from the side of the obstacles: The four lines of defense; the innumerable switch lines, the rivers and the canals; an opposing army which fights well even in defeat, still provided with all the modern weapons of war. One of the tragedies of this war lies in the fact that German methods have been so despicable; that German courage, endurance, military skill are forgotten in the horror and contempt of German crimes. But this great army, these unparalleled defenses, are all mastered in less than four months; the war is won, for even had there been no defeats in the East the long succession of German reverses would have brought Bulgaria and Turkey to the point of surrender and Austria to the verge of revolution.

Fifth Act Ends Triumphantly

When Napoleonic campaign can be hereafter reckoned to surpass that of Foch as a merely military achievement? British, French, American, Italian, Belgian troops, all perfectly controlled by a single hand, all used with exact co-ordination, all made to contribute to the uttermost of their possibilities, and—in less than four months—supreme victory, the smashing of the German machine, the German army plucked bodily from its vast defenses and flung out of France. On the military side, had any drama ever so fine a fifth act as this the fifth campaign of the World War?

And as the struggle ends, we in America have a just right to recall with pride that our own young army has been the final reserve of civilisation flung on the decisive battlefield, still unready, but rising to supreme heights, to unbelievable achievement, to final success in the face of obstacles which cannot even yet be understood.

Before the achievements of French and British soldiers on the same fields we shall forever stand in awe and admiration. The long agony that preceded the dawn of victory was borne by them with a steady courage and an unfailing devotion which make all praise seem feeble and foolish.

But if we came late, we came in time. If our contribution was small by comparison with that of France or Britain, it was the contribution without which victory was impossible, and our soldiers who spent their blood generously from St. Mihiel to Sedan played a large and honorable role in the final success.

Moral Pride In The Army

General Pershing is declared to be "just as anxious to see his soldiers maintain a clean, faithful standard of manly integrity as to see them come off victorious in battle." And this from a moral view-point, thinks Nolan Rice Best, is "the proudest thing to be said about and for the American army in France." General Pershing's sentiments are further declared "not merely utilitarian," though he knows that men of sound and strong personal character are more dependable in a military sense than an army made up of rogues and ruffians. It is declared that General Pershing's own "personal valuation of religious faith—his own experience of it"—leads him to "set his heart on having every soldier under his command preserve in France whatever religious faith he brought from the homeland—all of it at full strength—and get more of it if he can." The General wants his men under the influence of those four great agencies, the Y.M.C.A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Salvation Army. In The Congregationalist (Boston), Mr. Best enlarges on the fact and the contrast between this and an earlier time in the American leader's experience:

"It is the secret, also, of his quite unexampled pains to develop the power and use of the chaplaincy among his troops—the reason why he insisted on creating the heretofore unheard-of office of 'senior chaplain' of the army and on appointing to the position the man who had been his own most strengthening spiritual counselor—Bishop Brent. No great soldier ever issued before to his troops any such moving religious appeal as that unofficial but mightily effective word of counsel so widely circulated by the Y.M.C.A., in which General Pershing, like an older brother, begs his soldiers to be true to the precepts of the Savior. And these public signs confirm the reality of the conviction which an innocent revelation of headquarters secrets tells of his expressing to his staff: 'Gentlemen, this army of ours has a heart and a conscience, and that heart and that conscience must be fed.'

"If so much plain speech is to be tolerated in war-time, candor would confess that one thing alone has troubled the confidence of church people at home in the moral stedfastness of General Pershing. That is the report of certain Y.M.C.A. authorities on the conditions attending his march into Mexico two years ago. But any criticism that might fairly be directed toward his policy regarding camp-followers on that expedition is surely cancelled in toto by the General's own frank confession today that he was mistaken then. The cause of his taking at that time a course which he now regrets was not any lack of revulsion in his own soul, but merely the dominance of the old iron-clad army tradition which taught that certain evils are inevitable in army life. Today with larger outlook General Pershing stoutly refuses to regard any wrong thing as inevitable in the army or anywhere else. He does not hesitate to acknowledge to intimate friends a complete reversal of attitude on this subject since his Mexican experience. Morals and science, as he sees the matter, conspire to condemn the ancient military toleration of vice."

Such avowals from the Commanding General naturally have a tremendous effect on his subordinate officers. The influence may be slow in filtering down to the subalterns, this writer admits, but among the higher grades it is insisted that "a remarkable consensus of sentiments sustains the Commander's eagerness for keeping the army morally fine." An incident in one of the best disciplined regiments of the front line reveals how strongly this better ideal is already entrenched in the thought of army leaders.

"A lieutenant newly assigned to the regiment lectured his platoon on the military duty of avoiding contagious disease. 'Understand me now,' he said sternly to the men, 'I don't give a hang about your morals or your character; that's no concern of mine; but I am responsible for your keeping in fit condition to do your work as soldiers, and therefore I demand that you keep out of places where you might contract contagion that would disable you.'

"The colonel of the regiment sent for the lieutenant. 'Did you talk to your men in the way that has been reported to me?' he asked. The lieutenant acknowledged the accuracy of the quotation. 'Do you think that talk of that kind stands for the mind of your superiors and represents the spirit of the A. E. F.?' was the question. The lieutenant thought it did. The colonel was almost fierce. 'Well, I tell you it doesn't. The business of an A. E. F. officer is to look out for the moral character of his men just as much as for their physical efficiency. You have been assigned to this regiment. You think you belong to it, but I want to tell you you are never going to belong to us until you revise your opinion about what you are here for. This regiment runs on a different idea.'"

The question of drink rests on the same basis:

"The higher up in the army an officer stands, the stronger, generally speaking, is his earnestness about inducing his men not to drink even the permitted French wines. One colonel said: 'What made a prohibitionist out of me was seeing National army regiments that have been organised out of the draft from the dry States—the States that have been dry for a long time, so that their present generation of draft age has grown up without even seeing saloons. The draft men from Kansas, for instance, are simply magnificent. If that's what prohibition can do for an army, I'm certainly for prohibition all the way through.'

"Rev. Paul Moody, younger son of the great evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, is Bishop Brent's protestant associate at chaplaincy headquarters; Father Doherty is his catholic associate. These three have already attained church unity; their harmony of fellowship is a parable of what ought to be in the whole Christian world. And they are conspicuously harmonious in their optimism about the American army in France. 'It is an army on a higher plane in every way—more moral far—than in the training-camps at home,' said Chaplain Moody. 'Inspiration and high ideals are at a maximum in the trenches; everything degrading and base is at a minimum. And it is wonderful how these newly appointed National army chaplains contribute to the atmosphere that stimulates and inspires. They are the finest ever. It is a miracle how these young men right out of civil life adapt themselves instantaneously to army ways and win the officers and men from their very first arrival in camp or trench. They fear nothing, risk everything, and the army loves them.'"

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TELLS OF LAST DAYS OF THE ROMANOFFS

Spent Final Tortured Hours Of Their Lives At Ekaterinburg

STORY IS AUTHENTICATED

Trustworthy People Give Account Of Ghastly End Of Russian Imperial Family

The following authenticated story of the end of the ill-fated former Tsar and his family is translated from the Harbin Vestnik, Manchuria (Nov. 24):

From the Monastery of Abolak, 30 miles from Tobolsk, the family of the Romanoffs was taken in June last to Ekaterinburg where they spent the final tortured days of their lives, as is proved by the abundant evidence of the Judicial Inquiry appointed by the Council of Ministers of the Siberian Government.

Nicholas Romanoff and his family were interned in the house of a professor of chemistry named Ipatieff. It was a two-storied house with a small courtyard surrounded by a high wooden palisade. The lower story comfortably and even luxuriously furnished was occupied by the guards, men recruited from the worst bandits among the Bolsheviki; whereas the prisoners occupied the upper floor.

The well-known court physician Botkin, the ladies-in-waiting Baroness Buxhoevden and Mlle. Naryshkina, the old sailor Derevenko, who had nursed the Tsarevitch from babyhood, the old valet and the maid who had been with the Romanoffs in the Abolak Monastery and Tobolsk, had been shot whereas all their attendants had been dispersed.

The whole family, consisting of seven person—that is the Tsar, the Tsarina and five children—were given two beds for their use. The children slept on the floor on their father's uniform coat and other clothes of their parents. Practically no linen was given them. They ate off a plain board table and their food was given them from a common dish. One thick bowl and five spoons were all that the seven prisoners had to eat with. Sometimes when the food was served even these few spoons were taken away as an additional vexation. Again a guard who saw the dish on the table would remark, "I see you have good things to eat which we have not had today" and, seizing the dish, carry it off. Sometimes also one of the guards would come while the family was seated at table and take pieces of food out of their bowl with his dirty fingers.

For air and exercise the captives were permitted to walk just one hour a day in the courtyard. In the evenings the guards would come and fetch the young grand duchesses carrying them off downstairs. . . . The walls of the rooms of the lower story occupied by the guards show indecent drawings and obscene inscriptions.

The guards were chiefly workers in the mines under the orders of a special Bolshevik commissioner who in his turn depended upon the "President of the Bolshevik Republic" of Ekaterinburg. Those who superintended the housing and treatment of the prisoners were the local Commissioners of Justice and of Public Instruction.

A Ghastly Tragedy

The martyrdom of the Romanoffs at Ekaterinburg ended in as ghastly a tragedy. Thoroughly trustworthy people, including officials of the Siberian Government, give the following account of their end—the account being confirmed by photographic records of the house where the crime took place, the surroundings, etc.

For about a week before the murder the guards were systematically kept in a state of inebriation, being encouraged in drunken orgies. Finally the dastardly deed was done on the night of June 16 by a gang consisting of four Russians, one Lett, two Germans and eleven Jews. The photographs of all these men, the murderers, are in the hands of the Omsk Government.

In one of the upper rooms of Dr. Ipatieff's house (now occupied by the Staff of the Czech General Gaida) the Judicial Inquiry disclosed numerous bullet marks on the walls about the height of a man's chest from the floor and on the floor itself. The floor is now without bloodstains but in the bullet holes in the boards the Judicial Investigator found clots of blood filling these holes to the brim.

On the very night of the murder the corpses were taken to a nearby wood, there hacked to pieces and packed in oil barrels. The local inhabitants give three versions of what happened after this. Some say that these barrels were burned, others that they were buried, others again that they were thrown into an adjacent lake.

When Ekaterinburg was taken from the Bolsheviki, a special commission was appointed by the Siberian Government to investigate the last days and the death of the Tsar and his family here—a commission that consisted of representatives of the Government and the army, lawyers and doctors, who ascertained the above described facts. Several persons, who were concerned in the imprisonment of the Romanoffs, were arrested but their evidence was contradictory.

The ashes of a fire in which some of those arrested declared the corpses of the Romanoffs were burned, were carefully examined and among them were found women's shoe buckles, corset steels, shreds of clothing, a cross of the Order of Malta (of which the Tsar was Hereditary Grand Master) and the third largest diamond in the world which the Tsarina kept sewn in the bodice of her dress. Curiously enough no bones were found though the ashes were undisturbed at the time of the investigation. The disused shaft of the coal mine near by, flooded by the waters of an adjacent lake, was pumped out but no corpses could be found there either.

The Fatal 17th

On the 17th of June the same gang of murderers proceeded to Alapaievsk where the following members of the Imperial family had been taken three days before—the Grand Duke Serge Mikhailovitch, who at the beginning of the war was in command of the artillery and who had until his murder lived in comparative freedom in Ekaterinburg, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, sister of the Empress who became a nun after the murder of her husband the Grand Duke Serge Alexandrovitch at Moscow in 1905, the Dukes John, Gabriel and Igor, the Tsar's second cousins, Prince Palei and others. These the murderers now proceeded to dispose of. They were thrown alive into a deep pit in the Alapaievsk mines. Only the Grand Duchess Elizabeth was blindfolded: all of the others were thrown in at random. The Grand Duke Serge, as he was being pushed towards the pit, grappled with one of the brigands and almost succeeded in drawing his murderer over the edge with him. He was then shot and thrown over as a corpse. The murderers then threw into the pit dynamite and hand grenades expecting that the explosion of the latter would ignite the dynamite and thus cover all traces of their dastardly deed. The grenades, however, did not explode thoroughly and the pit remained open. When the Siberian troops occupied the region of Alapaievsk three months later—in October—they extracted all the corpses from the pit and, after the photographing them, buried them under the local church. The murderers apparently completed the series of their crimes in Perm, whence they proceeded from Alapaievsk and from where the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor, vanished simultaneously with their arrival.

The information given above, given by a person deserving the highest confidence, and corroborated by documentary evidence, refutes all rumors that the Romanoffs had been taken to Germany. It may now be considered as practically certain that the ex-Emperor and his family ended their lives in cruel tortures, such as were invented by the bestial outcasts of Bolshevism who were in charge in Ekaterinburg of "Public Instruction," "the People's Justice" and the "Soviet Republic."

HARDEN PLEADS FOR NEW GERMAN STATE

It Has The Honest Will, He Says, To Free Itself From 'Dual Alliance Of Plunder'

WOULD EXPIATE WRONGS

But Statute Of Limitations Should Not Be Dated Arbitrarily From 1871

New York, November 24.—The full text of Maximilian Harden's recent interview with the editor in chief of the Trans-Oceanic News Service, in which the editor of the Zukunft urged the Allies not to refuse Germany's plea for an armistice, and in which he expressed his own faith in the bona fide parliamentary reform of the new German Government, has just been received here. The interview, which was published under the title, "The New Germany and Peace," in the Berliner Tageblatt of Oct. 9, follows:

"I am certain," said Harden, "that President Wilson will not be less great than the fate which has been given to him, to make the greatest decision of all history. Not to him alone—for, as foreman and spokesman of the United States of America, he is obliged and desirous of acting in harmony with the peoples who are allied in the common struggle. But, in the first place, we must not allow blood mists and a woof of lies to decive our eyes into doubting that in the councils of the European nations as well there are men of moral nobility and love of humanity. In the second place, there is today no one among morals is as able to mobilise all pacifists and moral forces of humanity for the realisation of his faith, as is the man who for the sake of his convictions resigned the presidency of Princeton, the speaker at Mount Vernon and at New York, the true heir of Washington.

"Wilson's program has been accepted by all Socialist parties, and later also by all the Governments of the Powers allied against the German Empire of 1914, as the basis of lasting peace and of a new world order. As such, Germany, too, has now accepted it.

"A new Germany, which has the honest will to free itself from the dual alliance of lust for power and greed for plunder, and from the triple alliance of nationalism, imperialism, and militarism, and in dignified freedom to find its place in the human family, with the right of unfettered self-determination of its fate, has the intention of becoming a noble, useful, active member in the body of the community of peoples, which is still in process of formation.

"Never have I pledged myself for any offer of peace of the imperial Governments. I stand apart also from the first German people's Government, have no mandate from it, and do not speak or write in its commission or at its solicitation. But as an independent citizen and publicist, I confess with a clear conscience my faith in the honest will of this German people's Government to let its words become deeds and to avoid as the very breath of pestilence every unworthy ambiguity and wretched ambush.

"'An armistice is possible. Nowhere is there still anything essential to conquer, nowhere anything that can adequately repay the conflict's expenditure of energy. Its purpose and result can only be to change swampy soil, beclouded with hatred and surrounded with envy, into the bright dwelling place of free peoples, working by their own right and therefore respecting the rights of strangers.' These sentences are contained in an article 'If I Were Wilson,' written by me in April, 1916, which article was accorded a place in the Congressional Record by the Senate of the United States by resolution of Sept. 7, 1916.

Germany Ripe For Peace

"Today again I say: An armistice is possible. And I may add, the hour finds rejuvenated Germany ripe for a peace, because this peace heralds an earth permanently freed of militarism and of the poisonous seeds of national hatred and lust for dominion.

"Because the other hostile nations are now shut off from one another, and because the optics and acoustics of German and American public life are still very different, it is understandable that there should remain many doubts. And it is therefore well understood that any demand of surety that is honest, in other words that does not unfairly favor any partner of an earlier treaty and that even in its form avoids the appearance of intended humiliation, will be fulfilled with a willing heart.

"The new Germany desires the expiation of every proved wrong, including as well any that can be proved against its former Governments.

"But it would passionately resist the attempt to avenge the errors and mistakes of individuals who here or there heretofore carried on in secret the business of State, upon the honor or fortune of peoples who were not permitted to have a voice in this management of the business of State, barely, need, to peep in upon it. No matter how the verdict of the world's conscience will some day read concerning the genesis of this war, the mass of the German people honestly believed that they rose in defense of their endangered rights at home. Otherwise they would not have fought so invincibly nor suffered so patiently in body and soul.

"The new Germany desires that henceforth State morality shall follow the same law as the morality of individuals. But it would have to protest against the attempt arbitrarily to date from a certain period in time, selected at will, the binding force of the principle of law that regards the result of conquest in war on the same plane as plundered goods. Many a State structure took its form through conquest. We desire that such evolution should become impossible. But we cannot regard as just the verdict that sanctions all that has been acquired by the sword since 1871 and outlaws as plundered goods only the result of that year of war.

"Nevertheless, armistice and peace are immediately possible, and therefore necessary. Nowhere is there left a point on which a just understanding is not easily to be reached. All national problems, as well as religious ones, released from State compulsion, must be left to the right of self-determination of races and individuals; all economic boundaries must be accommodated to the needs of the peoples, no longer to political boundaries determined by the chances of war in a world order that is falling to pieces. And the object of all change must be the purification of mankind for only its happy development insures freedom of breath for each nation.

"Freedom is strength. The German people's Government stands upon this principle. That it could not draw more deeply the line of demarcation which separates it from that which was and that which fell to decay, the far-going insight of the Americans will understand. The war is still here, and no one knows whether it can end tomorrow.

"To the ear of the world President Wilson addressed the question: 'Do you desire the world order the outlines of which I have here drawn for you?' Germany (and its allies) has answered: 'Yes.'

Faith In Wilson's Mercy

"Just as Pausanius regarded as feeble sacrilege the counsel to crucify the corpse of Mardonius because Leonidas had been crucified, so, I am convinced, Woodrow Wilson would spurn with indignant heart the proposal to repay cruel force with equally cruel force, or to exceed it with force more cruel still. He and his associates know that Germany has not been conquered; that before it could be conquered much irreplaceable human blood must still flow, much more sacred human property be destroyed; and that on the ruins and the new fields of dead their ideal would not be realised. They will not break with the force of unseemly and unjust remands the cradle of German democracy, painfully fashioned in silent but heavy spiritual battle. They will not be so blind, so densely befogged by the intoxication of their success at arms, that they would choose the only means of reviving the military forces they have conquered, namely, an attempt to humiliate in any way, which the German people could accept only if it were utterly powerless, and which even then would force upon it a new 'war aim.' But this people does not want any more war aims; it wants no new wars; it wishes only to prepare a worthy peace for mankind.

"I am sure that President Wilson will not be less great than his fate. I believe fervently in the new world, in the sanctification of mankind to a nobler community, in a joyous rejuvenation of earth after the horror of the Deluge."

CALCUTTA RIOTS

Two Days' Street Fighting In September Last

London, November 15.—Lord Islington last night in the House of Lords informed Lord Sydenham that in the rioting in Calcutta in September 43 rioters were killed and 400 wounded. The Government had thanked the troops, the Indian Defense Force, and the police for their services in quelling the riots.

These troubles were the sequel to the Bengal Government's order prohibiting a proposed mass meeting of Mohammedans in Calcutta. Rioting assumed serious proportions on September 9, European police being stoned and stabbed. Among the latter was Mr. Bartley, the Deputy-Commissioner. The military were called out, and at one of the places where the rioters were particularly violent they were fired on, with the result that three were killed and 15 wounded. Many arrests were made, and at night the Indian Defense Force patroled the whole of the affected districts in armored cars. Much looting went on, and more constables were wounded, some with buckshot.

On the following day, apparently emboldened by the forbearance of the troops, rioting broke out again, and they were forced to fire in self-defense. Some 5,000 coolies from the mills at Matiabruz were marching on Calcutta, and at Garden Reach met a detachment of the Somerset Regiment. Though fully warned, they marched right up to the muzzles of the soldiers' guns, and only scattered after a volley was fired. Fourteen men were found dead and 18 wounded, of whom three died subsequently in hospital.

One of the strangest incidents occurred early in the morning, when rioters who had been looting shops barricaded the Lower Circular-road with tree guards pulled from the roadside, municipal dustbins, and ice vendors' carts, on the top of which they had placed a bamboo with a red flag flying. Half a dozen cloth and grain shops were looted, and bedding and wooden articles were set on fire. The police, reinforced by the fire brigade, chased the rioters down one street, where they were met by a dozen of the Lincolns, by whom they were charged and scattered. In another part of the city about 500 Mohammedan butchers held up 200 gharries taking people to their offices, robbing the passengers and using the carriages to form a barricade. They had to be dispersed by the Lincolns and the I.D.F.

By Wednesday the outbreak had subsided; shops were reopened, and business was again carried on with a sense of security.

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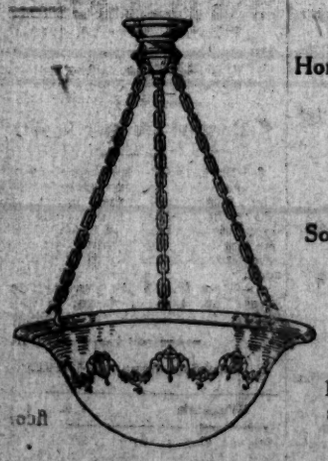

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New York ..... T.T. 121
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,,	1 @ 664	Francs	7.40
,,	0.74 @ 121 1/4	Gold	$1
,,	1 @ 422 1/2	Yen	2.61
,,	1 @ 15	Rupees	4.26
,,	1 @ —	Roubles	—

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 4, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.25 Mar.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 85.00

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light. Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1273.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Ilollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels. Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

MITSUI BANK, LTD
SHANGHAI BRANCH
13 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.

I KENJOH, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Mercanile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED
SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road.

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 4,650,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4668 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau
		Valdivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by **THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC**

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74 RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie de France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.0

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

中 華 平 中
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
	Tshkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Shiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Chunking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Kaifong will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow
The Blue Funnel s.s. Agamamnon (European Line) left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Kweilee will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Singan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru with mails will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Tuesday.

Launch Services

Tuesday, January 7, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m.

Thursday, January 9, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, January 10, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

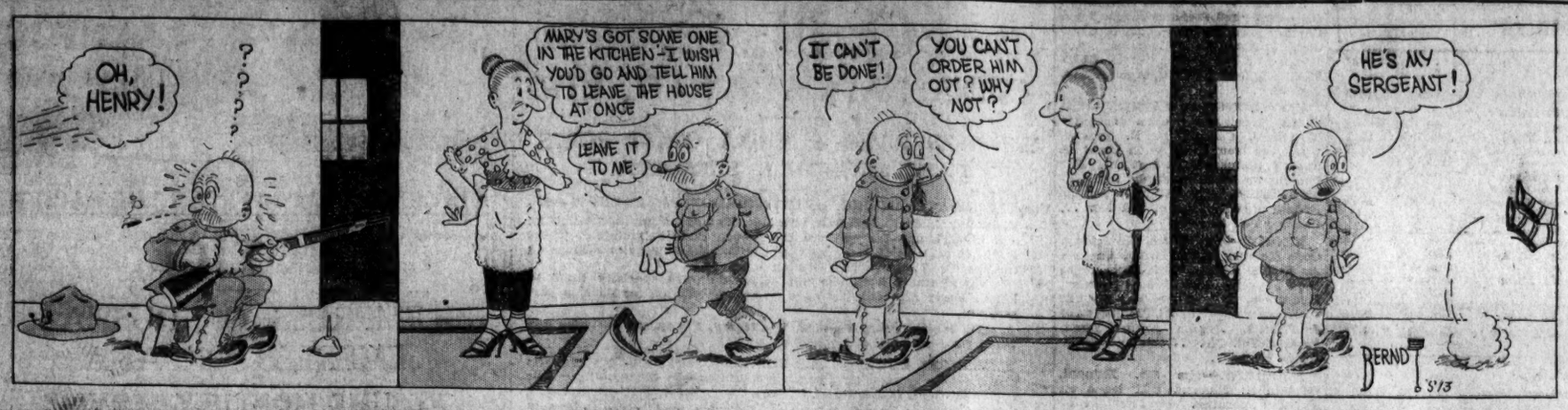
3.—Fine, cold, dry weather with moderate NW breezes backing to W. The barometers have kept steady above the average in our regions. A depressions which has travelled along the coasts of the Pechihli Bay moves away towards the South of Vladivostock.

4.—Very fine, cold weather. Hoar frost. The breezes have backed to WSW.

Saturday, January 4, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	772.59	772.95
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.41	30.43
Variation for mm 24h	−1.05	−1.46
Variation for mm 12h	†0.47	−0.28
Wind—Direction	WSW	WSW
Wind—Kilom per hour	13	6
Wind—Miles	8.1	3.7
Temperature—Cen ...	−3°2	1°5
Temperature—Fah ...	26.2	34.7
Humidity co;	97	76
Nebulosity 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Its Just One Thing After Another In The Army


OH, HENRY!
?.?.?.
MARY'S GOT SOME ONE IN THE KITCHEN - I WISH YOU'D GO AND TELL HIM TO LEAVE THE HOUSE AT ONCE
LEAVE IT TO ME.
IT CAN'T BE DONE!
YOU CAN'T ORDER HIM OUT? WHY NOT?
HE'S MY SERGEANT!
BERNDT 5/13

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, January 4, 1919.

Official

Kamuntings Tls. 4.00 cash

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., in their report for week ending January 2, write as follows:

The Stock Exchange has been closed for the Christmas and New Year Holidays from December 25 to 29 and also January 1 and 2. Business, therefore, has been practically at a standstill. On the 30th and 31st, the only two days on which business was transacted, there appeared to be more enquiry for Cottons. It is probable that business will continue to be restricted so long as the present extreme tightness of money continues.

RUBBER OUTPUT

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., secretaries of the undermentioned estates, inform us that the output of rubber from the estates during the month of December was as follows:

	lbs.
The Alma Estates, Ltd.	35,000
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	17,597
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Ltd.	39,093
The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	12,947

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, December 31.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot, 2s. 2¾d. paid.

April to June, 2s. 2¾d. paid.

Tendency of market, steady, closed tomorrow.

Previous quotations, London, Dec. 30:

Spot, 2s. 2¾d. sellers.

April to June, 2s. 2¾d. sellers.

Tendency of market, inactive.

Silk Market

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their report week ending January 3:

White Silk.—The market continues to rule quiet and there appears to be a tendency for prices to run mixed according to the financial position of holders.

Tsatlees.—Gold Kiling, Tls. 407½.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Buffalo, —A., Tls. 535.

Tsatlee New Style.—Common, Tls. 495. Medium, A couple of purchases of Black Lion and Three Arrow, 1 and 2, have been made, but at the moment actual price paid seem uncertain.

Steam Filatures.—Our remarks under White Silk apply here only more so.

Rubber Outputs

	Nov.	Dec.
Alma	32,500	—
Amherst	5,660	—
Anglo-Dutch	61,000	—
Anglo-Java	173,000	187,000
Ayer Tawah	24,300	27,000
Batu Anam	20,431	—
Bukit Toh Alang	11,500	—
Bute	16,027	—
Chempedak	9,500	10,000
Chemor	19,131	—
Cheng	16,578	—
Consolidated	54,224	—
Dominion	31,006	—
Gula Kalumpong	86,500	107,100
Java Consolidated	62,000	77,000
Kamunting	27,395	—
Kapala	11,871	—
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	7,680	—
Kota Bahroe	30,408	—
Kroewoek	50,000	55,000
Langkat	—	—
Padang	25,000	—
Permata	5,934	—
Pengkalan	17,695	14,884
Repah	18,000	—
Samagaga	—	—
Semambu	10,700	—
Sea Kee	—	—
Senawang	33,176	—
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Klebang	12,270	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	8,500	—
Shanghai-Seremban	12,137	—
Shanghai-Pahang	12,094	—
Shanghai-Sumatra	52,960	19,730
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	11,291	13,353
Sungei	22,071	—
Taiping	13,510	—
Tanah Merah	31,500	—
Tebong	75,000	78,000
Ulobri	5,293	—
Ziangbe	60,600	74,000

CAR SHORTAGE SURE

Dealers Are Buying Many Cars Just Now

E. A. Schu, Eastern sales manager of the King Motor Car Company and general manager of the local King 8 organisation, says the signing of the armistice produced an immediate and almost unbelievable change in the attitude of dealers throughout his territory.

"As late as the last week in October," says Scheu, "these dealers had no new orders to give to the factory, explaining that the unsettled conditions and the importance and difficulty of just keeping going made it impossible for them to make further investments. Then almost out of a clear sky, came the signing of the armistice. Immediately these same men put in their orders for new King 8s, being determined to get what cars they could because of the shortage, which is sure to prevail before very long.

"This eagerness of the dealers to get cars ought to indicate to the public the importance of getting orders in before the big shortage comes. A dealer is an experienced buyer who is in closer touch with the conditions at the production end than the layman is. He wouldn't stock up now if he did not know that cars were going to be scarce before very long."

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Colombia ..... Dec. 7
Tamaha ..... Dec. 9
Shinyo Maru ..... Dec. 22
Tascalusa ..... Jan. 1
For Seattle
Fushimi Maru ..... Dec. 21
Kashima Maru ..... Jan. 4
For Tacoma
Africa Maru ..... Dec. 5
For Vancouver
Madras ..... Dec. 1
Monteagle ..... Dec. 29
For London, etc.
Altai Maru ..... Dec. 27
Yokohama Maru ..... Dec. 28
For Liverpool
Stentor ..... Dec. 13
Kaga Maru ..... Dec. 15
Polyphemus ..... Jan. 3
For Marseilles:
Taisoku Maru ..... Dec. 10
Itsukushima Maru ..... Dec. 14
Adrien Badin ..... Dec. 18
Ganges Maru ..... Dec. 22
Genzan Maru ..... Dec. 28
For Copenhagen
Australien ..... Dec. 25
For Europe
Seifuku Maru ..... Jan. 2
For Bombay
Hejaz ..... Dec. 7
Dunera ..... Dec. 8
For Calcutta
Nizam ..... Dec. 15
For Saigon
C. of Portland ..... Dec. 12
Geraldine Wolvin ..... Dec. 31
Mabel Stewart ..... Dec. 26
For Haiphong
Jessie Norcross ..... Dec. 26

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Eur.	Jap.	Rem.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow	Hwahkuei	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Tomorrow							
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Katori maru	..	10.30	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	16.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostock & Ports via Fukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Ksang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Esang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Jan. 7.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S'apore, Colombo, India, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Di'wara	..	A10.30	..	..	..	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	do	10.30	..	..	..	..	10.00
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe	do	10.30	..	..	..	..	0.00
Japan	Omi maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Jan. 8.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Swatow	Holhow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, Jan. 9.							
Japan	Yamashiro m.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, Jan. 10.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Penza	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Penza	15.30	..	..	..	..	14.30
Saturday, Jan. 11.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

A Parcel post 10 a.m. value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4
B Letters and boxes with declared p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 3 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 3 p.m.

Business and Official Notices

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

NOTICE

Owing to the non-arrival of Switchboard Materials for the Expansion of the Central Exchange, which were to have been delivered as far back as 1915, the traffic of the Central Office has become so congested during the busy hours of the day that it is impossible for the staff to render a satisfactory service. The Directors have therefore decided that until further notice no new telephones can be installed in connection with the Central Switchboard.

Such applications as will connect with the other Exchanges, West, East and North will be attended to as usual.

In the meanwhile the Directors will take every possible step to hasten the expansion of the Central Exchange, and having ascertained that material for it can now be obtained have decided to send at once the Company's Engineer-in-Chief home, via America, to see that no time is lost.

By order,
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
20393

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and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases.

Now is the Moment!

If you want to buy a first class nicely situated dwelling house in
TSINGTAO
Please apply to
J. TH. MONCHEN,
TSINGTAO.
P. O. Box 115 20380

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All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of produce: sable, ermine, otter, beaver, mink, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, raccoon, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox skins, etc., all of superior quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goatskin rugs in large sizes. Our furs are *superior* and *moderate in price.*

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Telephone No. 2933.
19782

Liengyi Mercantile Co.

Dealers in all kinds of sewing machines, prices exceptionally moderate. Repair orders promptly executed.
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20678

GREETINGS FROM SZECHWAN

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CONGO ROOFING
NEVER LEAKS

Congo is the "Never-Leak" Roofing.
Looks like rubber—but never hardens and never cracks.
Defies water, acid, sun and fumes.
Fire-resisting, durable, low in price, light in weight, high in quality.
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Corner of
Nanking and Lloyd Roads

Dr. C. CAMERON
DENTAL SPECIALIST
38 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI

Office Hours
9 to 12
2 „ 6

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Klangteen from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, Miss Redfern.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong: Miss G. ward, Messrs. J. C. Kennie, C. O. Green, H. Zen, Tong Boochok.

Amusements

Victoria Theatre
PROGRAMME
for
January 5th and 6th
"MINOIS RIVER"
Interesting
"The Silent Terror"
Two Parts
"THE LURE OF THE UNATTAINABLE"
Two Parts
"When Eddie Took A Bath"
Comedy
"A Young Heart and A Wise Head"
Comedy
"Boobley's Baby"
Comedy

OLYMPIC THEATRE
PROGRAMME
for
January 5th and 6th
NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC
"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES"
5 parts
"The Girl Guard and the Garret"
Comedy
"Keeping It Dark"
Comedy

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads
MATINEE TODAY (Sunday)
"WHO IS NUMBER ONE?"
5th and 6th Episodes
"THE RED ACE"
10th and 11th Episodes
TONIGHT
"THE RED ACE"
10th and 11th Episodes
and
Chaplin and Triangle Comedies
MONDAY'S PROGRAMME
"WHO IS NUMBER ONE?"
7th and 8th Episodes
and
"BLACK BOX"
1st and 2nd Episodes
Two episodes of "Black Box" will be shown with each change of programme.

APOLLO THEATRE -:- TOMORROW
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
EPOCH 5 **"The Conquest of Paris"**
This week sees the arrival of the Count in that great city Paris and we see some of the most beautiful photography ever exhibited on a screen.
The scenes in this epoch are gems of the Cinema art and will be ever remembered by those following this great story.
British Gazette — PATHE'S — French Gazette
AMERICAN WAR NEWS
"SPRING FEVER" = A rattling good Triangle comedy packed with plenty of good fooling

Tonight
Little Marie Osborne
in
"Baby Marie Sunshine"
a dainty picture

Matinee, Today 3 p.m.
"Who is No 1?"
Episode 13 "Cornered"
Episode 14 "No Surrender"

COMING SHORTLY
DOROTHY GISH
and
OWEN MOORE
in
"Susan Rocks the Boat"
a Five-Part, Fine Art Comedy of the kind our patrons always enjoy. Look out for the date.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time		Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	—	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Jan.	12	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	16	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	18	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	18	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Jan.	30	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan.	—	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	—	New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb.	1	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	2	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	9	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	10	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	11	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb.	22	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.R.
Mar.	8	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	31	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	—	—	Kobe	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	8	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	10	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	10	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
Jan.	11	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	14	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	31	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	20	—	Liverpool, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	25	—	London, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br. Glen Line
Jan.	31	—	London	Borneo Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb.	3	—	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	—	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar.	—	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. O. S. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	5	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	5	—	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	5	noon	Swatow	Hwahkuei	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	6	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	6	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
Jan.	6	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & C'ton	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	7	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	7	—	F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Suma Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan.	7	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	7	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	9	D.L.	Amoy & Swatow	Holhow	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	9	—	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan.	9	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sulyang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	11	—	Hongkong and Manila	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	12	D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	14	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Singan	Br. B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan.	5	D.L.	Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Koonshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	7	9.00*	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan.	7	D.L.	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tao	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	7	2.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan.	10	6.00*	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan.	10	4.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
Jan.	12	—	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan.	5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	5	D.L.	Wuhu	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Jan.	8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Jan.	8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kuiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Chi. B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	4	— Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	4	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	4	noon Dalny	Toko Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ningshae	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
Jan.	4	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Maj. Command'r
WTW	———	———	Snipe	Br. g-b.			
M.M.B.	Oct.	10	Villalobos	Am. g-b.			
W.T.W.	———	———	Nightingale	Br. g-b.			
P&OBI	Oct.	18	Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.			
———	———	———	Kiangsi	Chi. g-b.			
———	———	———	Litchoan	Chi. g-b.			
———	———	———	Tsoutai	Chi. cr.			
———	———	———	Kansien	Chi. g-b.			
———	———	———	Lienkien	Chi. g-b			
———	———	———	Houpong	Chi. g-b.			
BI	Nov.	8	Kinsha	Br. g-b.			
———	Nov.	15	Chienan	Chi. g-b.			
———	Nov.	11	Fukong	Chi. g-b.			
SP	Dec.	21	Quiros	Am. g-b.			

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo**, Captain J. M. Johannessen, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,868, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Monday, January 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyu**, Captain F. Carlson, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, January 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Gray, will leave on **Tuesday, January 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Wednesday, January 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, January 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Kuei**, Captain Hiraoka, will leave on **Sunday, January 5**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, January 5**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scoot, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, January 6**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Pasage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Pasage Telephone No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, January 7**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Suma Maru**, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, January 7**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Cenutral No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, January 8**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 and 4235.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Holhow**, Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on **Thursday, January 9**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sulyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 9**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kaifong**, Captain John Cogan, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, January 12**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Tuesday, January 14**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 7**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf During **January**. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Hamada, will be despatched on **Thursday, January 16**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Cunstom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Monday, January 20**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Cunstom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

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YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
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The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

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Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

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Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

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Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. Santa Cruz	Jan. —	S.S. Santa Cruz	Mar. —
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa	May 1

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1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

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Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

	arr.	leave
FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said)		
BORNEO MARU. (10,000 tons) Capt. Y. Ishikawa,	Jan. 29	Jan. 31
ANDES MARU .. (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito,	—	Feb.
ALPS MARU .... (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	—	Mar.
FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).		During Jan.
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).		
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.	arr.	leave.
ARABIA MARU... (18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada,	Jan. 15	Jan. 16
MANILA MARU. (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kabayashi,	Feb. 9	Feb. 10
FOR HONGKONG		
CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	Jan. 7	Jan. 8
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).		
KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki,	Jan. 9	Jan. 12
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).		
SUMA MARU .....(3,500 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	Jan. 5	Jan. 7

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

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To Vancouver
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G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCE OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	January 30
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 11
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

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SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	15th
S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	9th

*S.S "Nanking" does not all at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	22nd
S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	11th

For further information regar ding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
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EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 3
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shioya,	Jan. 20

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Feb. 2
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. G. Nakajima,	Jan. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Taniguchi,	Jan. 14
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Jan. 21

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Jan. 8
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 11
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 15
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Arakida,	Jan. 18

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Jan.

FOR JAPAN

KANAGAWA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. M. Furnhashi,	Jan.

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Jan. 6

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Teranaka,	Jan. 25

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Jan. 22
KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	———	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 26

CALCUTTA LINE

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The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2290	1960	1030
1925	685		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	720
1931	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
1940	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	200		1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	—	624	1612
725	2125	—	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	—	615	1602
745	2145	—		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	600	1547
1138	121	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	—	139	1221
1457	419	—	148	dep.	Tachow	dep.	—	2137	938
1801	702	—	—	arr.	Taianfu	dep.	—	1746	640
7.	:	—	220		3		—	:	8.
800	815	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	—	1728	1812
1039	1051	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	—	1453	1542
1300	1318	—	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	—	1142	1311
1315	1336	—		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	—	1142	1256
1556	1617	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	—	846	1032
1816	1835	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	620	810
9.	:	—	420		3		—	:	10.
630	1851	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	545	2007
1156	2325	—	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	—	050	1442
1206	2345	—		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	—	030	1432
1657	412	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	—	2013	928
1848	600	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	—	1830	728

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line				Fast 5.
720			0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.		1626
1420			193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.		910

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsechuang Branch Line				
930	1330	2130	d.	Yenchowfu a.	630	1220	2000	530	1110	1800	d.	Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1435	2225	a.	Tsiningchow d.	525	1125	1853	628	1219	1908	a.	Tsechuang d.	708	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Views Of A Dane About Schleswig

'Language Line,' Separating North Schleswig From Germany, Would Be Just, He Thinks

Here are shown the three boundaries about which trouble has centered in Schleswig-Holstein in the past and may now recur. The upper line is that drawn by Bismarck when he took the duchies from Denmark in 1864; the lower line is the boundary between Denmark and Germany as it stood before 1864; the middle line is now suggested as a boundary which would give Danish Schleswig to Denmark.

New York, November 24.—The promise of justice in Schleswig-Holstein, which is part of the assurance of a reconstructed Europe, is a perplexing matter still. Not for nothing has the "Schleswig-Holstein question" puzzled statesmen for centuries; and the right of self-determination for the Danes of North Schleswig, held out by Bismarck as a false rainbow hope over half a century ago, is not so simple as it sounds. "North Schleswig," as popular speech has it, has never ceased to rebel against Prussian domination; "North Schleswig" wants to go back to Denmark; but when we look at the map of that part of Europe, it seems as if "North Schleswig" must be a matter of popular speech alone; it has no geographical or political boundary line.

Because there is no definite marking off of a specific district of "North Schleswig"—or North Slevig, as the Danes and the inhabitants of the territory prefer to spell it—the question of "determination" in freeing that part of Schleswig-Holstein from unwelcome German rule becomes complex.

As explained by Dr. Max Henius, a prominent Dane, who is at present living in this country and is President of the Jacob A. Riis League of Patriotic Service, who points out that he voices the feeling of many Danes and Schleswigers, there is a line of demarkation which can be depended upon to be fair to the inhabitants of the much-discussed land. It is the "language line" between North Schleswig and the German district to the south.

This "language line," north of which all attempts at Prussianisation have been sturdily and successfully combated by the inhabitants, curves slightly to the north around Tonder, then in a southeasterly direction across the peninsula, passing south of the City of Flensborg and stretching north to end at the bay of Flensborg, just to the east of the town.

Flensborg has been the storm center of the language boundary. In the line that cuts the peninsula in two it is included in Danish Slesvig, while Tonder goes with the German population to the south. This language line established itself in 1867, and is the essential boundary, Dr. Henius declares, between Danish and German nationality. It is the furthest north of the three suggested boundaries—that is to say, it would allot the least territory to Denmark; but Dr. Henius is explicit in his statement that this would be not only the natural line under present conditions, but the boundary that would offer in the future the stability of a contented State.

To explain it one must go back a few years in the history of the debated provinces. In 1864, it will be remembered, Prussia and Austria took Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark. In 1866 Bismarck, after the war with Austria, incorporated both former duchies in the Prussian kingdom. In 1867 an election of representatives to the German Reichstag was held and the people of Schleswig-Holstein exercised their first right of suffrage as subjects of the German Empire. North of the line just indicated every district returned a Danish representative to the German Parliament. South of that line there were many Danes, it is true, but the Germans were in the majority.

The boundary was so distinct that it offered a geographical demarkation for that North Schleswig to which Bismarck had falsely promised a plebiscite. It was quite clear to Berlin that north of that curving line the German Government had to deal with a Danish people. The program of action adopted in Berlin was not one of actual oppression in Prussianisation; it was, for the time being, something cleverer than that.

"The Germans began to colonise," Dr. Henius explained. "They felt that the only way to subdue the people of North Slesvig was to Prussianise the country, not at first by repressive measures, but by making the population actually German. So they sent colonists and masses of officials and gendarmes into Slesvig north of that language line, and what they had hoped for came to pass. The line moved slowly north. Little by little more of these districts voted for German representatives. At last, by the end of the eighties, the German Government began to feel that it had the upper hand, and its very oppressive measures began.

"In 1888 it was ruled that German should be the language of the schools, with the exception only of two hours a week for religious instruction in Danish. There were other means of 'Prussianisation,' too; a very oppressive chief officer was sent into North Slesvig, whose acts became proverbial. Understand, the German rule had been oppressive before that, but not so very much so. The language had been allowed to remain, and, on the whole, the people were fairly contented and things were just moving along quietly. But with the change in the Prussian methods came reaction. And that reaction has been going on ever since. It seems to me that the Danes of North Slesvig are more ardently patriotic than the Danes in Denmark: it is a matter of flaming loyalty with them.

"And the line of language dropped back to precisely where it was in 1867. Danish North Slesvig was Danish again just as it had been when the Prussians first held it. With the exception of a few cities, where there is a German vote that obviously consists of officials and 'planted' colonists, the 'language and inclination,' to quote A. Fabricius, the foremost Danish historian, is the same as it was in 1867, and the 'boundary' line of that year is intact today. It is interesting to note, too, that some of the typically Prussian methods of oppressive government had to be given up. And in spite of laws against their own language, and the effort for thirty years to stamp out their nationality—which naturally resulted in a large emigration to the United States—the Danes of North Slesvig are alive today with such patriotism as, indeed, I never saw in Denmark itself.

"North of that Flensborg line there is no question. The inhabitants absolutely want to go back to Denmark. The people are Danish both in language and ideals.

"It is urged by some that the boundary should be drawn from Flensborg directly west, and there is some ground for such a plea. But the triangle between the line I have pointed out—which is the natural line as indicated by Fabricius—and that proposed boundary has a large German population; and there would be nothing to be gained by placing discontented Germans under Danish rule."

This is the "natural language line" and its one slight variant. Another party wishes to go back to the Dannewerk, the ancient wall of Denmark that was the boundary in the year 1,000 between Denmark and the south, and thence draw the line separating Germany and Denmark almost straight across the peninsula from Schleswig city to Husum.

"That ought to be the boundary of Denmark," said Dr. Henius, "but it isn't. I mean to say, it is the old historic boundary where the Danes defended their country against the Saxons centuries ago. But it is not the boundary line of Danish language and ideals now, and therefore it would not be just or practical to make it the political boundary."

There is also a party, which is greatly in the minority, Dr. Henius says, that urges the adoption of the present boundary of Schleswig, following the River Eider, as the line along which the separation should be made. This group may be said to be the logical successors of the ancient "Eider Danes," but while many people would like to see such a boundary established, if it were just and practical, Dr. Henius says the majority of Danes realise that such an adjustment would precipitate for Denmark and Schleswig a greater perplexity and dissatisfaction than they now endure.

"So far as what people want is concerned," he said, "no doubt many people want Denmark to have Schleswig down as far as the Kiel Canal, and to have the Kiel Canal neutralised under Danish supervision. But that would be no solution, a natural boundary between ten times worse than they are now, and Denmark would not accept any such readjustment. Denmark would have a large German population foisted upon her in that case, and she would have a much bigger problem than the Germans have had with North Slesvig, whereas the Flensborg line that curves to north of Tonder is a real line of demarkation, a natural boundary between different languages and ideals. There are a very few Germans living north of that line, and they could move out easily enough."

Dr. Henius was born in a Danish town slightly north of the present boundary line, and one of his earliest recollections is hearing the people cry: "The Prussians are coming!" when shots were heard in the neighborhood in 1864. The Prussians were indeed coming, but they did not come quite so far as that, and the village people were disturbed only by the sounds of their occupation of Schleswig.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on December 31, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	„	20-25
Mandarin	„	25-30
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$3.00-$3.50
Duck	„	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.40
Hare	„	35-40
Partridge	„	35-40
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	18-20
Teal	each	16-18
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Woodcock	„	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	14-20
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Chestnuts	„	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	16-18
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	8-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none.
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	3-4
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per picul	$1.70-$2
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Peas	per lb.	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	———
Flour Australian	„	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	„	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru ..Jan. 7
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking .....Jan. 13
For Europe, etc.
Per P. & O. s.s. Dilwara..Jan. 7

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ....Jan. 10
From France:
Per M.M. s.s. Sphinx .....Jan. 6

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 4	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	—	Hankow	Meifoo	Am.	Socony
Jan. 4	—	Hankow	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	—	Hankow	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 4	—	Hankow	Hwah Kuei	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 4	—	Hongkong	Tachang Maru	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 4	—	Hongkong	Feiching	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 4	—	Chinwangtao	Toko Maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	—	Tsingtao	Katori Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan. 4	—	Japan	Yutaka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 4	—	Japan	Sinkiang	Jap.	
Jan. 4	—	Japan	Jogusan Maru	Jap.	

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	—	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	—	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	—		Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—		Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Oct. 31	—	Japan	Hikoshima Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
Nov. 2	—	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 11	—		Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 13	—	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Nov. 20	—		Shingping	Chi.	
Nov. 23	—	Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	F. & Co.
Nov. 26	—		Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 1	—		Pechiney	Fr.	
Dec. 6	—	Japan	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec. 7	—		Kanju Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
Dec. 9	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 12	—	Seattle, Ports	Katia	Am.	M. & Co.
Dec. 13	—	Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Dec. 17	—		Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 23	—	Hankow	Anlan	Br.	A. P. Co.
Dec. 23	—	Vladivostock	Michail	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 24	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dut.	H-C.T. Co.
Dec. 24	—	Glasgow, etc.	Australian	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 26	—	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	—	Wuhu	Asiatica	Br.	A P Co.
Dec. 27	—	Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	—	Vladivostock	Erivan	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 27	—	Hongkong	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 30	—	Nagasaki	Erivan	Rus.	R. V. F.
Dec. 30	—		Melvilee Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec. 30	—	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec. 30	—		Hydra	Nor.	
Dec. 31	—	Japan	Kaijo Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Dec. 31	—	Glasgow, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br.	Glen Line
Dec. 31	—	Hankow	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec. 31	—	Chefoo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	—	Hongkong	Aiki Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 1	—	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 1	—	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 1	—	Japan	Senyo Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Jan. 1	—	Chinwangtao	Rekizan Maru	Jap.	S.S.
Jan. 1	—	Chinwangtao	Koun Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 1	—	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 1	—	Japan	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Jan. 1	—	Chinwangtao	Jinyo Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 1	—	Hongkong	Dilwara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Jan. 2	—	Hankow	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 2			Suyehiro Maru	Jap.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 3	—	Hankow	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 3	—	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Jan. 3	—	Hankow	Meian	Am.	Socony.
Jan. 2	—	Swatow	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.

Allenburys' Foods

The best alternative to Human Milk.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 - From 6 months upwards

THERE is a greater demand than ever for the 'Allenburys' Foods, both at home and abroad, which existing conditions render it possible only partially to meet. Government restrictions of Exports, scarcity of material and shortage of shipping accommodation are difficulties that cannot be altogether surmounted until hostilities cease. Supplies will be increased as soon as possible, and in the meantime we would claim the indulgence of consumers of the 'Allenbury' Foods for any inconvenience experienced by them.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd.
Established 1715.
LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENG.

F361

龍飛 **The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd.** 龍飛

(Established 1851)

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Automobiles Berliet, Lyon..... Berliet Cars
The Studebaker Corporation of America..... Studebaker Cars
F. B. Stearns Co., Cleveland, O. Stearns-Knight Cars
Scripps-Booth Corporation, Detroit..... Scripps-Booth Cars
Fabbrica Italian Automobili Torino ..... Fiat Cars

Receives regular monthly shipments of the above-mentioned cars, with the exception of Berliet and Fiat cars which cannot be shipped during the duration of the War.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

The Prest-O-Lite Co., Indianapolis ..Storage batteries
Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp. Chicago .....Stewart produce

Large stocks of all kinds of motor accessories and supplies

龍飛 All kinds of Automobile repairs undertaken 龍飛

Owners of the largest and best equipped
COACH-BUILDING WORKS
in the Far East
which designs and constructs all types of bodies, from commercial vans to luxurious pleasure cars.
Estimates prepared free of char

TELEPHONES:
General Office No. West 1248. Garage Nos. West 1202, and West 1213

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

Wei Lee & Co.

The leading Butchers, Sausage Makers, Ship Chandlers and Compradores, have opened their premises at K 2258/9 Boone Road, opposite the Hongkew Market, and invite the public for a trial.

Monthly passbooks on application.

We keep daily fresh stocks of vegetables, fish, eggs, etc.

WEI LEE & CO.
滙 利 公 司
20737

NOTICE

I have this day established myself as a Fire Loss Adjuster and Appraiser, my connection with L. Moore & Co., Ltd., remaining as heretofore.

E. Q. COOPER.

January 1st, 1919.
20738

LOMBIO

CURES

PILES

Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIA gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draw out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure.

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Shanghai Dispensary

24 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:

LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

S.S. "MELVILLE DOLLAR"

The S/S "Melville Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Tuesday, January 7th at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
20718

Australian
Fresh Butter

"DAISY" BRAND

AND

"MEADOW" BRAND

FRESH AND PURE

may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers.

During the Winter months fresh butter may be despatched to Outports in lots of 10 lbs. and upwards.

Tinned Butter
Best Australian

"BULLFINCH" BRAND
"ROSE" BRAND

In 2 lbs. (nom.) tins.

The Australian Produce Co.

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

NOTICE

We hereby give notice that we have granted General Power of Attorney to Mr. F. H. W. Le Roux, who will sign our company per procuration as and from this date.

Handelmaatschappij "Transmarina"
("Transmarina" Trading Co.)
G. J. GRILK,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Janhary, 1919.
20713

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venenal Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Moh Song Ching (莫觴清) is no longer connected with our corporation, as compradore, and that he is not authorised to act hereafter for us in any capacity—nor use henceforth, either the foreign or local Hong name (美鷹 Mei-ying) of this corporation.

J. H. & C. K. EAGLE, INC.
行 洋 鷹 美

Shanghai,
31st December, 1918.
20689

NOTICE

With reference to the notice in this paper of Messrs. J. H. and C. K. Eagle, Inc., I beg to state that my connection as compradore to the said firm terminated already on May the 31st, 1918. After that date I acted as compradore to Mr. G. Louis, which position I, however, resigned, as per my letter to him of December the 9th, 1918.

MOH SONG CHING
莫 觴 清
20715

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3820

JUST LANDED

BAUER'S SANATOGEN.

MADE IN U.S.A.

Sole Agents:

THE SHANGHAI DISPENSARY

Telephone, Central No. 267—24 Foochow Rd.

FREIGHT SPACE

To London and Marseilles

MONTHLY SERVICE TO THE PORTS NAMED

Freight and further particulars, please apply to

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Telephone Central 4234. 4 Bund, Canton Road
20709

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 13 and 17

GUINNESS STOUT

Foster's Bottling "Bugle Brand"

Pints and Splits

RON BACARDI

Have you tried a Ron Bacardi Cocktail?

FINEST JAMAICA RUM

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

CENTRAL 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

17997

SHIRTINGS

A good selection of patterns of Men's Shirtings is always on hand at

"V" Modes

20 Nanking Road, 3rd Floor

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

A1299 BROADWAY & G17 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

TYPEWRITERS

UNDERWOODS

MODEL 4 $120.00 | MODEL 5 $150.00

OLIVERS

MODEL 7 $110.00

HIGHEST GRADE REBUILT
FULLY GUARANTEED

Phone Central 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Phone Central 4778

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Stewart Motor-Driven WARNING SIGNAL

Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm, elbow or finger.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, semi-detached house near French Park, Tls. 25 per month. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over. Desirable place for couple. Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.
20723 J. 7.

TO LET, four roomed-house with attic, tennis, stable, immediate occupation. Western district. Rent moderate, furniture and fixtures can be taken over. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.
20748 J. 8.

TO LET on the Range Road, facing south, from May or earlier, seven-roomed house, completely furnished. Rent Tls. 60 per month. Furniture must be taken over. Portion of house sublet, so that four rooms, kitchen, bathroom and servants' quarters are left to the occupier rent free. Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS.
20740 J. 7.

FURNISHED FLAT (Central district) to let for six or seven months from end of March, well-furnished, five rooms (three bathrooms), lift, south aspect, quiet and cool in summer. Moderate rental to careful tenant. Apply to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.
20742 J. 5.

TO LET, well-furnished, semi-detached house in Route de Say Zoong, three bedrooms, bathrooms attached (hot and cold water, sanitary closet), two reception rooms, large halls and attic, telephone, garden; also garage and stabling if required. Occupation March/April. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.
20712 J-9

HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT, thoroughly modern, four-roomed house, large lawn, 29 Rue Corneille. Immediate possession. Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS.
20719 J-9

TO LET, very modern detached, six roomed residence, Western district, with tennis court. Garage and stabling. Rent Taels 110. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20699

FOR 12 or 18 months, from April 15, fully furnished. Five rooms and large attic; mosquito screens; hot water system; piano; telephone; small garden. Near French Municipal School, 15 minutes from Bund. Not too large; ideal for a couple. Reasonable terms to careful and responsible tenant. Apply to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS.
20706

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES and godowns to let in Canton and Kiangse Roads. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road. Telephone East 24.
20693 J-8

DANCING

PROFESSIONAL teacher, B. Richard, 312 Avenue Joffre, is now free to give private lessons in modern ball-room dances. One dance taught in less than a week.
20687 J-9

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens

To let with board large and small well furnished rooms, every convenience, accommodation for table boarders. Good cuisine. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET with board, two large rooms, bedroom and sittingroom, with private bathroom adjoining, hot and cold water, telephone, garage, stabling and tennis. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, newly decorated, unfurnished, two-roomed flat with bathroom, verandah, kitchen and servants' quarters. Tls. 40. Wayside district. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.
20733 J. 9.

LARGE double room to let, bathroom and verandah attached, select central locality. Apply to Box 475, THE CHINA PRESS.
20736 J. 10.

TO LET, central, an exceptionally large handsome bed-sitting-room, facing south, private bath with hot and cold water. Suitable for married couple or two gentlemen friends. Excellent board and attendance. Elevator and 'phone. Room has been newly painted and decorated. Apply at 103 Szechuen Road, Corner Jinkee.
20745 J. 7.

TO LET, desirable, furnished, down-town flat. Rent including light, water and taxes, Tls. 85 per month. Apply to Box 479, THE CHINA PRESS.
20743 J. 8.

NICE comfortable home offered two guests, bright communicating rooms, sitting and bedroom. Specially good table. Select locality. Also small cosy room, single. Terms very moderate to right parties. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.
20746 J. 8.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED for outport, bookkeeper. Reply, stating experience and salary required to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS.
20692 J-5

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position, Shanghai or outports, by returned British soldier. Capable bookkeeper, correspondent. Speaks French and Chinese (Northern, Southern, Yangtsze and Fokien dialects). Accustomed to travel. Reply to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS
20724 J. 8.

WANTED, by young energetic foreigner, with several years' office experience and knowledge of three languages, position as office assistant. Can furnish good testimonials. Apply to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS.
20731 J. 5.

MECHANICAL and civil engineer, with many years' engineering and commercial experience and valuable connections in China, desires to attach himself to an important firm as head of department. Thorough knowledge of Chinese language. No objections to outport. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.
20721 J.-10.

EXPERIENCED foreign stenographer and correspondent desires special work. Can organise and conduct follow-up letter systems. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS.
20729 J. 7.

EXPERIENCED stenographer wishes to undertake extra work after office hours. Accustomed to engineering terms. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.
20688 J-7

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH and English lessons by French and English teachers; new, easy method. Business translations. 17 Nanking Road, top flat.
20732

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations of agreements, letters, legal documents, advertisements, articles and commercial documents and literature undertaken by translator experienced in consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work. Accuracy ensured and confidence respected. Please apply care of Chang Nieh-tun, 1 Museum Road or P. D. 159, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Chandler Limousine beautifully upholstered, seven passenger; in use only two months; Tls. 4,000. Apply to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS.
20750 J. 8.

FOR SALE, two sound horses with saddles; especially good for riding exercise. Prices exceedingly low. Apply to Box 474, THE CHINA PRESS.
20735 J. 8.

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
20741

FOR SALE, China Mail Steamship Company shares. Rare opportunity for a good investment. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.
20727 J. 5.

FOR SALE, set baby's clothes, 101 pieces, nearly new. Price $35. List on application to Box 468, THE CHINA PRESS.
20726 J. 5.

FOR SALE, for Tls. 15,000 cash, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum, nine nearly new foreign residences, six rooms each, with all modern conveniences, on Avenue Joffre. Balance can remain on mortgage. This property is being sacrificed as owner is forced to sell. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20697

FOR SALE, the medical practice of a Yangtsze port. Very reasonable terms. Apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.
20698

MEN WANTED But

Men who can do **something** and do it **well.**

The whole world over, **Trained Men** are in **demand.** There are not enough jobs to go around for the untrained.

Lift yourself above the common, job-seeking class. Secure *special* training in your *spare time.* Learn to do **one thing** better than the average man and the world will **demand** your services.

With the skilful assistance of the I.C.S. you can, in your own home, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures definite, progressive advancement in salary and position.

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

—Salesmanship	—ENGINEERING
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Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS offer 282 Courses of Thorough Practical Salary-Raising Training

Ask us to send you our new illustrated catalog No. 15. Or, tear out this notice and write your name and address on the margin. Also let us know the training that interests you. You will promptly receive catalog and full information.

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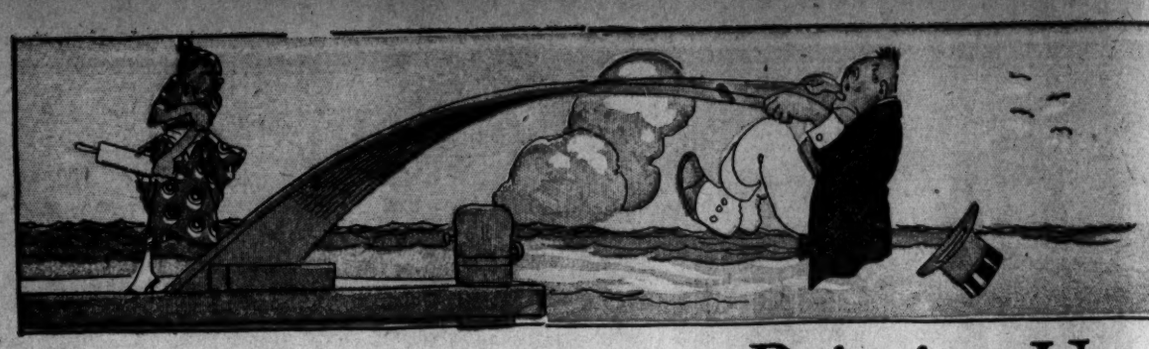
11c NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

Write address HERE



Magazine and Automobile Section of
THE CHINA PRESS
Sunday, January 5, 1919

Bringing Up Father

I HIRE YOU AS MR. JIGG'S VALET - YOU'LL FIND HIM IN HIS ROOM - SEE THAT HE DRESSES FOR DINNER -
YETH MA-AM-
1
NOW I'LL TEACH FATHER HOW TO BEHAVE -
2
!
3
SO! YOU INSECT! YOU THINK THAT YOU ARE GOING TO GET AWAY WITH THAT KIND OF ROUGH WORK - I'LL FIX YOU -
THAT GUY TRIED TO PUT A WRIST-WATCH ON ME!
4
HELLO - SEND UP ANOTHER AND ANOTHER VALET - KEEP ON TILL I'M SATISFIED -
5
SEE THAT PERSON TO HIS ROOM AND DRESS HIM FOR DINNER -
I'LL DO THAT -
YES HE WILL -
6
BE SEATED - SIR! WHILE I GET YOUR CLOTHES -
YOU SIT DOWN FOR A MINUTE - I HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY TO YOU -
7
THIS IS MOST EXTRAORDINARY - THIS NEVER HAPPENED TO ME BEFORE -
HOW LONG WERE YOU IN YOUR LAST PLACE?
8
!
9
PURELY AN ACCIDENT - MAGGIE!
DONT LIE TO ME YOU MONSTROSITY -
SING ON - LITTLE BIRDS!
10
YES - I'M READY TO WORK AN' THE HARDER IT IS THE BETTER I LIKE IT -
START RIGHT IN BY DRESSING THAT PERSON FOR DINNER -
11
HE'S DRESSED!
GEO MCMANUS
'12-1
12

The New Head Dresses by Lady Duff Gordon

Egypt and Flashes of the Far East in the Winter Wonders That Will Deck Woman's Charming Coiffure This Season

A Cap-Like Head Dress of Violet Chiffon, with Banding of Pearls and a Plume of Pale Turquoise.

The Chief Building Material of This Head Dress Are Purple Chiffon, Diamonds and Emeralds.

A Scarf-Like Head Dress of Ornate Effect and Turkish Origin.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

THE head dresses of the Winter have in common one quality. It is the characteristic of Orientalism.

On this page are shown head dresses of differing contour. The material employed in their construction and decoration differs. Yet glance at each of them and there will be summoned visions of the harem. The largest brings to memory photographs of dark-eyed, languishing beauty, glimpsed behind the veils by a rent, as it were, in the veils of Persia.

The second is remindful of preconceptions of the inmates of the closed palace of Turkey.

The third, of hood-like contour, is an index of one phase of the modes of ancient India.

That which seems most distinctly Persian is a fillet of purple chiffon, clasped by the peak-like front of a tiara of emeralds and diamonds. Across the head stretches a lengthwise strand of metal interwoven of harmonizing colors.

The curiously turban-like effect surmounted by a black plume is fashioned upon a turban frame of old blue chiffon stenciled in gold and edged with a band of black sealskin. The forehead band is of pearl and sapphire. The combination of colors is indescribably rich.

Of violet chiffon is the head dress that spells Egypt. A band of pearls lies lightly upon it. It is topped by a plume of palest turquoise.

Into the building of a head dress for this season should enter, then, if we may judge by these examples, two elements. There must be some gauzy substance. Something in gems or metals may be added, and something of feathery quality.

Whether the third element is introduced depends upon the taste and type of the owner.

I advise that its outline be not hidden by the head's dress. For a classic head I would recommend the costly simplicity of the style of head garniture shown on the largest figure. The curve of a well-shaped head, the sweep of the line from crown to neck, should not be hidden by any drapery.

The Indian model is of such gauzy texture that the outline of the head can be clearly seen. That which is on a Turkish plan, however, so envelopes the wearer that she may have little or no hair so far as revelation of it goes.

Madeover Tea Gowns In Vogue Again As War Economy

By Anne Rittenhouse

New York, November 24.—The kind and quality of street clothing has been well established since the first of October even though fashions newer than September modes, infiltrate through positions strongly held. For house costumes, however, there is no well defined line of action.

A European once said that American women are divided into two classes; those who changed their costumes for dinner and those who did not. The division arises not so much from the choice of the individual as from the set in which one moves.

In some of the most cultured communities it is the habit, for instance, to make a fresh toilet in the late afternoon, one which serves for the late dinner or supper that follows, and these very people may, and usually to get into gayer and more formal clothes for some evening entertainment that begins late. They keep their decollete clothes for the public and not for their own family.

Among that great and increasing mass who spend their eating hours in public restaurants, not because they prefer to do so but because they live in buildings connected with communal eating rooms as the easiest way out of the servant problem, the pressure to dress for dinner is too strong to be resisted, but a special kind of costume has been invented for this hour growing out of the situation.

And owing to war conditions there has come about over here still another fashion, the revival of an old one, which is the use of an elaborate tea gown for those hours given over to the family and possibly a few intimates in the evening. This too saves the more formal evening clothes and it spares the street gown.

There lies the crux of the situation: to spare the better class of clothes.

The Way Of The Rich

We must do that. Conservation of material, money and labor demands the effort. We have moved out of the path so common to many Americans of believing that there was plenty where the first came from and care was a sign of parsimony.

We know now that the supply diminishes as the season progresses in one or more of the three commodities that govern the demand for conservation. All of us believe that our spirit is kept up by careful and happy dressing, and to avoid buying a new costume when it is needed and when we can spare the money is not asked by our conscience; but we have long ago relegated the old recklessness in purchasing to the limbo of pre-war things. Even if we buy we conserve.

The rich knew of old this doctrine of saving the new gowns by wearing tea gowns that were often reconstructed from ball frocks that belonged to a day that was done. They turned and twisted lace and tulle and satin into something Oriental of Egyptian and wore it to dinner every night when they were not formally entertaining.

The story is well known among a certain set of the girl from a small town who was invited to visit people of tremendous social and monetary power and who found that they wore these colorful loose tea gowns down to dinner every night, while she had spent her last dollar and all her family's vitality to prepare a series of evening gowns that looked utterly out of place at the family dinner table.

"They were served by two men, one in claret livery," she wrote despairingly to her mother, "and there are hothouse flowers freshly placed on the table every day and the silver service can be counted by the dozens, and they dine in wrappers made from evening gowns."

There is not a first cousin kinship, however, between the wrapper of the small town and the tea gown of the great centers. The latter often in its new state costs more than the formal dinner gown, which is the only style of evening gown smart society has permitted itself to call its costumery since America went into war. And in its resurrected state the tea gown represents past lavishness. But in either state it is a delightful contrast to the blouse and cloth skirt which dominates many an American table.

Every one is not so socially situated as to wear such house gowns with fitness; in simple homes such lavishness of color and line would be entirely out of place, but the idea of transferring from one kind of costume to another when one sits down at the dinner table after the activities and anxieties of the day are done, is one that should be impressed upon the all American women at this time. Don't take up the doctrine that it is done to be in keeping with the ways of the wealthy, but go on the principle that it is a means of keeping trim and fresh the better clothes that must be constantly worn before the public.

When a fashion gets good headway variety in design and ingenuity keeps it rolling. Now that the women with their seamstresses follow the dress-makers in achieving cleverness in these tea gowns that have nothing in common with wrappers the fashion is well established and new glories remodelled from past glory are the boast of the average woman. To achieve something colorful and clever in his line is woman's favorite indoor sport this season. As the winter advances the costumes take on more brilliancy and depth, and velvet is constantly used, if not as an entire robe, then as a voluminous coat that keeps one warm.

Many of these long coats are as vivid as those worn by the Slavs, and metal is lavishly used. The foundation robe is of chiffon over taffeta or satin and several colors throughout. One of the foolish fashions is to follow the French trick of cutting the sleeves short, leaving the arms exposed.

No one knows why Paris found herself disposed to try out anything as foolish as this during a time when coal is difficult to get and leather for gloves almost prohibitive in price. Don't adopt it. Cut sleeves long. They are quite fashionable as the first reason and warm as the second.

All tea gowns are not after these elaborate designs, however, so the woman who could and would not wear such costumes at her table and in the sitting room can find plenty of admirable ideas for the reconstructing of ancient and honorable dance clothes into more demure house gowns. The idea is rampant. It is left to the individual to work it out according to her purse, inclinations and environment.

Whatever one wears in the house in the evening is usually a makeshift plus beauty to conserve other frocks; but what one must wear in public after the lights are turned on is a different matter. There is not always an opportunity to shift the fabric and ornamentation of one kind of gown into another kind with a result that promises even half satisfaction. It can be done, but not frequently.

The problem is especially difficult for those who are not constantly in touch with the changes and fashions that come into evening apparel and so are not quite sure what is best and fitting to wear. War has brought abrupt changes in costumery for the electric light, more so than it has for sunlight. New conditions create new fashions always, and human nature tries to adapt itself to these in answer to the common rule that governs the masses.

There is far more laxity, for instance, in costumes after 7 o'clock at all kinds of social gatherings than before the war, and even more informality than during the first year of it. Whispers are heard in the air that clothes will grow gayer and more lavish.

This is natural. Any one who will read the past as a means of appreciating and understanding the present and immediate future will learn much that otherwise will seem new and unprecedented. All periods of depression and repression have been followed by a joyous reaction in women's apparel, and often in men's clothes as well. So it is better to be warned by history as to what to expect now that fighting has ceased.

But today there is little reaction from what we have considered right to wear while our men fought. It is coming, but it is only showing itself in discreet touches here and there. Formal evening gowns, for instance, are kept for a dinner of pretensions and for the opera in New York. The so-called theater gown, in which one dines or takes supper in a restaurant or a private house, is an admirable thing that should be kept forever in the wardrobe of those who go out in the evening.

It especially suits the taste of those who do not indulge in the markedly decollete frock with a short train. It gives a woman of demure taste opportunity to choose a gown that suits several needs and sees her through the kind of social affairs that govern her evening life for the winter.

It is usually of satin with an overdrapery of lace, and frequently the high bodice is of lace lined only with flesh colored chiffon, showing a low cut girdle bodice of the skirt material. It is arranged in inconspicuous color combination, often dull blue with black lace or deep coral with cream or white lace. Tulle is not used, and rarely does one see metal or embroidery on the surface.

Following these frocks are those which seem to have been invented by the fertile brain of women who want to utilise every scrap of their clothing for many purposes. They consist of a separate skirt—that old boon to women which has been returned to fashion—in a suitable color and fabric and an ornate blouse that reaches half way to the hips.

One of the best has a narrow draped black velvet skirt, untrimmed, with a straight overblouse, unbelted, with short sleeves. It is made of black net embroidered in squares of gold thread, and the edge of the sleeves has a fringe of gold. It is worn over other skirts, one of which is a dull gold satin which the owner insists was the foundation skirt of a gold colored evening gown which has done its full duty.

All women do not go bareheaded in the evening as they have done for several seasons. Recently they have adopted the French custom of wearing ornate hats, large or small. The gayety of the headgear is what counts, not its size. The fashion was brought about undoubtedly by the renewed habit of dining in restaurants and the partial absence in these places of decollete frocks.

The milliners furthered the fashion. They saw in it a brisk exchange of goods for coin and they started the women in small towns carrying out the idea even where restaurant dinners are not a part of the social program.

There are large swirling hats of black thread lace with wired bows of the material across the back or front, and a flat ruffle of it dropping from the edge of the brim to shield the eyes like a veil. There are scarlet turbands of tulle with fountain sprays of black aigrettes playing out from the sides. There are crowns of brown or gray fur with cartwheels of lace around them, tilting far up on one side and down the other, like a wheel going around a curve at a rapid speed.

These hats top a one piece frock that is a symbol of money, or they go with a velvet crape or satin frock that has an elaborate bodice with an open neck. The fashion which was taken up by some designers of making black, seal and dull red velveteen frocks with deep U-shaped neckline half filled in with old lace and outlined by a collar that is almost a bertha of lace or embroidered cream batiste has given women a chance to wear such frocks in the afternoon and then on into the evening. A fur neckpiece or the collar of a separate wrap hides the decolletage, and no one minds a very low neckline indoors in the afternoon. In truth, we have never seen such low gowns in the daytime as during this generation.

Extra Warm Evening Wraps

Certain economists buy a sentiformal frock that will serve for gay hours between 4 and 12 p.m. with its own coat, which relieves them from the purchase of an extra evening coat or keeps the one they possess for use for special occasions. This is after all an extravagant trick, the critics say, for one warm long coat should serve.

The wrap of the hour is warm and heavy. It is no longer of chiffon, nor does it show itself in cape form. It folds around the figure and has a double thickness over the chest. Furs are heaped on it, and often there is a return to the fashions of Charles II. in the loose under sleeve of fur that comes out from the wide upper sleeve.—This idea, by the way, is carried out in a few street clothes, and it catches the fancy of those who abominate the hiatus between the edge of a flaring sleeve and the hand.

And such sleeves are warm. They act like a padded muff.

When My Boy Comes Home

By Mimosa

Wrinkles and Grey Hair Must Disappear

Two years can make a great change in a woman's appearance at any time, but two years of war worries often adds ten years to one's apparent age, and this was what the two years during which her husband has been away had done to Gladys Summers. She had aged treniendously, little lines and wrinkles had formed round her eyes, and deep lines around the mouth, and her hair had become tinged with grey. In fact, she was in despair as to what the man who had left her looking so young and fit would think of her when he returned.

Six Weeks to Effect a Transformation

When she came to confide her troubles to me she had just six weeks in which to improve herself, for by that time he was due home.

Six weeks isn't long, but I felt sure that if she really tried she could make a very great improvement.

Removing the Wrinkles

To smooth out the wrinkles I made her get a little pure mercolised wax, and rub it gently into her face and neck every night, working the wax into the skin very carefully, and rubbing always in an upward and outward direction. Mercolised wax has the effect of gently and imperceptibly peeling off all the dead skin, and with it the lines and wrinkles, which, as you probably know, are only on the outer skin and not beneath it as so many people think. Every night the wax was applied evenly all over the face, and gradually the old skin and the wrinkles disappeared, and the fresh young complexion underneath soon became apparent, soft, smooth, and clear.

Restoring the Grey Hair

Hair dyes are an abomination; Gladys and I were both agreed on that point, and what was far more important she was dreadfully afraid that if she used a dye, the colour might not be quite the same as her own, and that her husband would notice the difference.

I advised her to get two ounces of tammalite, and to use it regularly for a week. The tammalite should be mixed with three ounces of Bay Rum, and applied to the roots with a small sponge.

Once a fortnight I told her she must shampoo her hair, so as to keep it in good condition, and for this she used a dessert-spoonful of stallax dissolved in warm water. After a stallax shampoo it is not necessary to rinse the hair, as the hair is left soft and silky with a natural wave, which is most pleasing.

The Finishing Touches

Instead of using powder Gladys got an ounce of cleminite and dissolved it in water. This she dabbed over her face and neck, and allowed it to dry on the skin, while to give a slight colour to the cheeks, she applied a little collilandum with a piece of cotton wool. Collilandum is quite unique, as it cannot be detected, and as the atmosphere of the room grows warmer so the colour deepens slightly giving an absolutely natural appearance.

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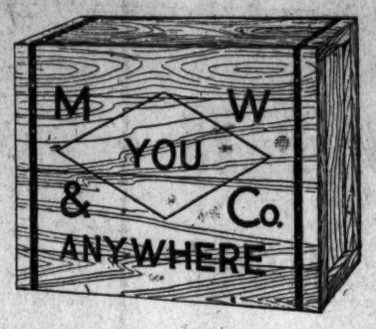

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1919

Behind The Fighting Line With The French Trucks

How The Motor Transport Accomplished Its Marvelously Efficient Work At The Front

By Francis M. Mansfield
In November Motor.

I have seen the working of the French army motor vehicles from the very first days of the mobilisation of private touring cars and delivery vehicles in the Place de la Concorde in Paris during those fateful hours of early August, 1914, when everyone with a modicum of prevision realised that the automobile was going to be a prime factor in the conduct of the war. Add to this the internal combustion engine as a thing apart, in aeroplanes, dirigibles, tanks and submarines and the Allies have indeed cause to make obeisance before the great god of gasoline.

And yet how little we actually realised in those early days the predominating role that the motor vehicle was to play in the great drama just beginning to unfold. France has today nearly 100,000 motor vehicles in service and with those of the other Allies there must in all be not far from 250,000 circulating on the French roads at the present time.

At the first signal of an alerte they are on the job; they are on the job continually for revitaillement in provisions and ammunition, for hauling guns, for carrying the miniature tanks, the "whippets" of recently won fame, for transporting troops, if they are trucks or officers if they are staff cars. Day and night northeast of Paris they form an almost uninterrupted file and in the center and south they are always in evidence. An officer in charge of a motor transport section told me that on convoy, made up of various sections, extended over a twenty mile stretch of roadway during the late Allied advance into the now famous "pocket" of the Soissons-Rheims salient. And what a transport convoy it was; the old motor omnibuses, now devoted to fresh and frozen meat revitaillement, trucks, big and little, telegraph and radio cars, staff cars, ammunition trains, postal cars and ambulances.

Obviously the least incertitude in the scheduling, operating or despatching of such a convoy would bring disaster. This is a feature of the motor transport work in the army of which the general public never even thinks. The task of a train despatcher on an American railway is considered a responsible job, but it is child's play compared with the handling of such a complex high way transportation problem as is involved in the motor transport of a modern army, especially during some active operation.

As a matter of fact, the military motor traffic is apportioned to the last minute de tail; time tables and schedules are worked out and almost invariably adhered to. Each route is designated by a number, with one highway going up and another for the return journey that there may be no confusion, the entire route being marked with great glaring signs where figures and initials take the place of the names of towns and villages of before the war. Certain routes are reserved for heavy artillery drawn by tractors, others for those that are horse-drawn, some for fast traffic, others for slow, all laid out with due consideration for road surface, width of the roadway and probable encumberment. All traffic functions on a block system of despatching similar to that employed on our railways.

The movement by contiguous roadways on the eve of a great battle, such as that which enabled the French to encircle Montdidier in the second phase of our summer offensive, is of an intensiveness that was never known in the piping days of peace, when France counted its road traffic by "collars," that is to say horse-collars, as she did village populations by "chimneys." On the fifteenth day of July of this year, on the eve of the great offensive by the French and Americans in the Champagne, motor trucks fetched to the firing line 100,000 men in three hours time from their billets, far out of range or even sound of the big guns.

At such times transport is conducted under conditions of the utmost difficulty. In the case of the troop movement referred to above, the factors of heat and dust, coupled with the necessity of hiding any great movement of motor vehicles from the enemy observing avions, gave the French very great concern. That they found a way to surmount this difficulty is all the more creditable to the motor vehicle in warfare. To run unobserved at night is one thing, but to push through by day on the great Routes Nationales, with which all this part of France is gridironed and yet not permit the tell-tale dust clouds, which are so peculiarly significant to aerial observers, to become visible, is a very remarkable achievement.

As an actual instance of the vital importance attached to this question of efficient regulation of highway traffic during major operations, I shall quote a section of the French report dealing with the counter offensive against the Germans in the Soissons-Rheims pocket during July. This quotation is taken in turn from the marching orders of the German army, captured by the French. The occasion was when the Germans were still on the banks of the Marne, but were about to begin their retreat: "The infantry will be ready to leave by midnight, the rearguard to follow by the high road which latter will take to the fields and pass around any obstruction. By reason of the great encumberment of the highway it is necessary to send all fast moving motor transport and tractor-drawn guns ahead, leaving the horse-drawn traffic to follow. A rigorous discipline and organisation for the despatching of these various convoys is imposed by the acuteness of the situation. The retreat should be accomplished in one single operation without rest."

Reading between the lines we are able to see recognition of the fact that slow and fast traffic cannot be moved along roads handling both types at the same time. The truth of this rule was proved by the debris of all sorts of equipments and units engaged in the retreat, the dead and dying horses, the bombed or shell-struck motor vehicles, the trucks "dead" from lack of gas, which were found by our advancing armies. This was where the German retreat fell down; their despatching was faulty, to borrow a trainman's term. On the other hand, that of the French and Americans following close on their heels was superb. On the individual effort that contributed to this end, it is impossible to bestow too much praise. Some chauffeurs were almost continually at the wheel for four days during the same action. At one small town well within the forward zone a relay of chauffeurs was provided to carry the trucks to road-head, thus accomplishing a continuous service, which human strength could not otherwise have achieved.

Of the ambulance work on this same occasion, it is recorded that while rear zone drivers are not supposed to go forward to the dressing stations, the wounded usually being brought to the automobile ambulance post by the brancardiers or stretcher-bearers, during this action all our ambulance drivers pressed forward to the dressing stations, even passing through barrage fires and gas waves. This latter leads one to speculate as to what effect chlorine gas may have upon carburetion.

Finally comes the elevation of the automobile to its apotheosis in the following letter received by the motor vehicle arm of the French service from General Petain:

"The General, Commandant en chef, addresses his felicitations to the officers, sub-officers, brigadiers and men of the automobile services for the activity, devotion and endurance, of which they have given proof under energetic and enlightened aegis of Commandant Doumenc. Whatever the difficulty of the circumstances and intensive transport of troops and provisions, they have been grandly surmounted and since the month of March, without surcease, day and night and with a rapidity and exactitude, your services have given more than could otherwise have been expected. During this same period the automobile parks of the army have assured the important work of upkeep and repairs, thus permitting us of the front to maintain our automobile units in a perfect state of efficiency and capacity for the work which they have since been called upon to do. Chauffeurs on the road and workmen in the shops, one and all, you have contributed your part to the success of these recent most satisfying operations.

"PETAIN."

A further indication of the esteem in which France holds her motor soldiers of all degrees, is found in the bestowal of the rosette of the Legion of Honor upon Louis Renault, of automobile fame, who has not been called into the firing line, but has fought most efficaciously from his designing room.

The Journal Officiel of September 12, in making mention of the decree, refers to Monsieur Renault's abilities as an organiser as follows: "The first Frenchman who succeeded in constructing a large series of these famous 'cars of assault' of the light (what the English call the 'whippet') type, whose arrival on the field of battle so strongly seconded the valiance of our soldiers."

This was the official eulogy which so often sounds banal in words—all but French words, that language seemingly lending itself better than any other to this felicitious expression.

It is no longer a military secret that the genius of Monsieur Louis Renault was able to construct by thousands these ingenious aids to modern warfare, those extraordinary "petits tanks," which so surprised the Germans in their invasion of Picardy by their speed and mariability, and opened wide the road of victory.

Monsieur Louis Renault is the type par excellence of the French "constructor," or manufacturer of machinery, so to say, as known in France, one who knows well how to adapt himself to the circumstances of the hour.

Twenty years ago the Renault brothers were well known in the cloth industry at which time the automobile was about to be born. They immediately realised the brilliant future of the new locomotion, and the two young brothers, Louis and Marcel, hesitated not a moment to direct their energies towards this new industry. Individual marks and models were unknown, and the famous "courses" and trials were instigated to popularise the industry, sport and utility of the automobile among the masses.

With the progress of the war Louis Renault was not satisfied only to produce munitions and chassis, but daily sought to produce more of them and in more varied forms. He studied the new problems which were presented by the war, and his designers and engineers gave valuable aid to government departments in producing these new species of engins de guerre, which an implacable enemy has brought into being.

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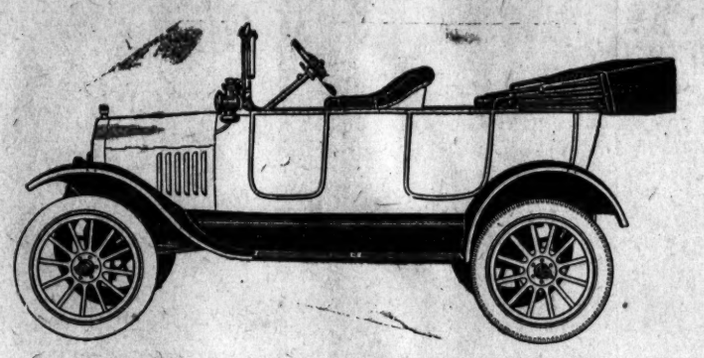

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Clutch And Transmission Will Render Long Service If Given Reasonable Care

Expert Gives Hints On Proper Care Of Different Types Of Mechanism

By Merle Shepard.

Taking the mechanical effort contained in the revolving engine crankshaft and turning it into propelling power at the rear wheels requires the best of mechanism. It is this part of the automobile and truck that has been developed to such a degree that it hardly seems possible that we will have a change for many years to come. Given the proper attention the parts in the propulsion mechanism will last indefinitely. It is necessary, however, if the car is to give satisfactory performance that these parts be taken care of.

The function of the gasoline engine is to turn the heat units contained in the gasoline into useful work. This is done by storing in the crank-shaft and the flywheel attached sufficient power or ability to run the car. As is known to every driver, the drive is taken from the flywheel by means of the clutch, it is reduced to the proper ratio by the reduction gearing in the transmission and the rear axle and then is turned into propulsive thrust by the driving contact of the road wheels with the ground.

Theory Of Clutch

One of the most highly developed units on the car is the clutch. This need hardly be touched, and yet it will operate properly for distances of 75,000 miles and upward. The drive through the clutch in a modern car is made possible by the frictional contact between the driving and the driven units of the clutch.

Lately there has been a leaning toward the single plate clutch. This means a single friction plate between two operating plates. This type is referred to also as a three-plate type. Formerly the majority of plate clutches had a great number of plates, running all the way from five to more than thirty.

Since the drive through the clutch depends on friction, there are two ways in which the proper amount can be secured. First by light pressure on a large total area of contact, or, second, by heavy pressure on a small area of contact. The older theory in disk clutches was that the life of the clutch would be longer with the greater area and lighter pressure because the wear would be more distributed and the plates could be kept lubricated. This is passing out, however, for several reasons, the most important being that with more plates it requires a longer movement of the pedal to throw them out of engagement, and, furthermore, with a lubricated multiple disk clutch the oil between the disks becomes gummy causing the plates to stick together and the clutch to drag, thereby giving a clash in shifting gears.

With the single plate clutch only a short motion is required at the clutch itself to disengage the plates, with the result that the long motion of the pedal can be utilised to obtain a greater reduction in the clutch linkage. On this account some of the clutches on the newer cars can be disengaged readily with the hand. This is in quite a contrast to the older types of cars, where it took great foot pressure to disengage the clutch, and consequently the clutch was not always fully disengaged when changing gears, and the result was that there were many bad clashes in changing gears. The stiff clutch pedal is bad particularly for cars that are driven by women, and consequently the newer types are very much more popular with the lady who drives.

Care Of Clutch

There are a great many cars in use with the leather-faced cone-clutch. There are also a great many with the multiple disk all-metal clutch and many with the asbestos fabric-faced plates. The latter type are generally known as dry plate clutches because they run without lubrication. All of these have to be taken care of, but the dry plate type requires the least attention.

With the leather-faced cone type, grabbing is generally due to a dried out leather facing. It can be cured by soaking the leather in neatsfoot oil or castor oil. The clutch should be blocked out in the disengaged position, and the leather is than accessible for the oil treatment. Slipping of the leather clutch is generally due to the face of the leather having become too oily, and this can be cured by sprinkling Fuller's earth, secured at any drug store, on the leather facing. These two cone clutch remedies are old and well known, but they work.

The multiple disk in oil type needs little care, except cleaning. Periodically, gummy oil should be washed out of this type of clutch by flushing it with kerosene. This will make the clutch act as if it were new. Care must also be taken to see that the clutch be kept supplied with the proper kind of lubricant if it is designed to be run in oil, because, if this is not done, the plates become scored and the clutch becomes very unsatisfactory. Should the pressure on the plates not be strong enough, the clutch will slip, allowing the engine to run away from the car. This is corrected by taking up on the spring, giving more pressure. A large nut generally gives the spring adjustment.

The dry-plate clutches need little or no attention, unless there is a flaw in the material or workmanship. Generally speaking, once they are put in proper adjustment, they need not again be touched.

The Transmission

At that the amateur repairman can do for the transmission to get the most satisfactory performance is to keep it clean and oiled. As has been stated frequently in these columns, the oil should be drained from the transmission case every 1,000 miles, and the case flushed out with kerosene and the oil renewed. If this is done, the transmission will remain quiet and give satisfaction for thousands of miles after the trasmission which has not received similar care is in the junk heap. The transmission has not changed much in design during the past few years. Like the clutch, the motion of the shifter lever is less and the gearbox is more compact, but the principle remains the same and the gears are arranged about the same. The greater compactness and quietness have been secured largely through the increased use of anti-friction bearings.

The differential and rear axle gears should receive the same care as the transmission. The housing should be flushed out with kerosene every 1,000 miles and the lubricant should be renewed. After a time the pinion and ring gear mesh can be adjusted, but this will not be necessary until after 20,000 miles of travel in most cars and often not even then. On the later types of axle, this adjustment is provided for, but is so delicate that no one except an experienced axle man should attempt it, or the gears will be ruined or the rear axle will be perpetually noisy.

War To Produce Good Roads Bosterso

Soldiers Realise Benefit Of Fine Highways As Seen In France

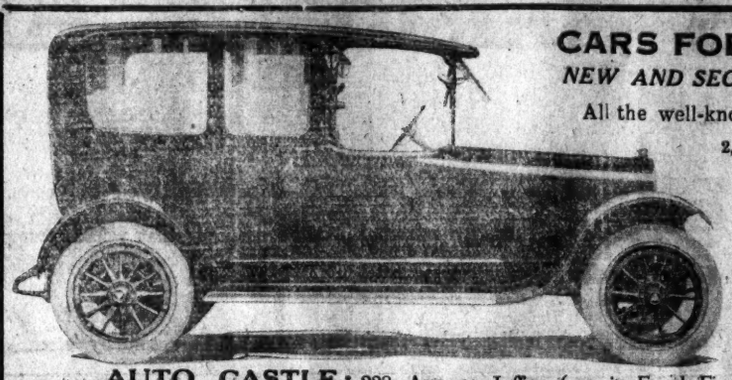
"There will be a couple of million real 'road boosters' back in the United States when the war is over, as I think all of the men over here appreciate how good roads can be made invaluable. In my mind there is no doubt that the good roads of France saved her in two instances."

Colonel Robert H. Tyndall of the 150th Field Artillery writes from "over there" to a fellow Indiana man, Chairman Carl G. Fisher of the A.A.A. touring board:

"I have seen movements of troops made in the dark which would have been impossible in any other country than France. Here the roadmakers have scientifically planted trees that absorb drainage on the side and at the same time shelter the highways so as to keep them just moist enough. In some instances you will find a tall popular standing higher than the rest of the trees bordering the road at every kilometer, so that you can readily measure distances with the eye.

"One of the great things they do here is to repair a road and even make an entirely new surface without interfering with the stream of traffic. In one campaign we were in over a thousand trucks passed my regiment, each carrying twenty-two soldiers. This was for reinforcement on the flank and was done without the slightest confusion. One does not find here the little holes that cause so much trouble remaining in a road. The potted places are immediately filled and drained, right up to the front line almost.

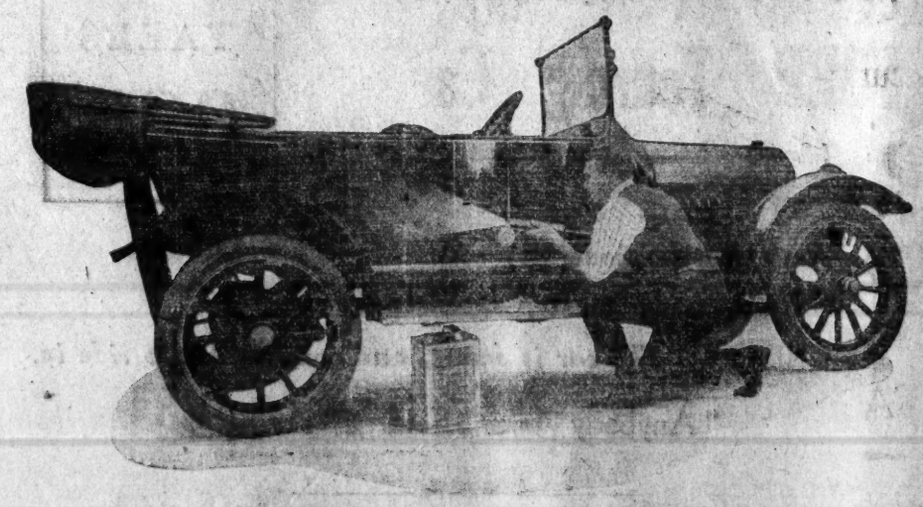
"As far as being able to orient one's self, I think from now on I can drive blindfolded any place in the United States, as most of my driving on the front has been at night, and the roads wind around considerably over here. I don't have lights, and neither do the trucks and other vehicles coming in opposite directions. We are not allowed to use the horn, as this is the method employed for a gas alarm. Sometimes I really wonder how we get through with it all, but it shows how a person can become accustomed to most anything, and we train ourselves to see in the dark."



CARS FOR SALE
NEW AND SECONDHAND
All the well-known makes
2, 4, 6 & 8 Cylinders
TRIAL TRIPS
may be arranged by appointment
'Phone: Central 402
AUTO CASTLE: 228, Avenue Joffre (opposite French Fire Station)

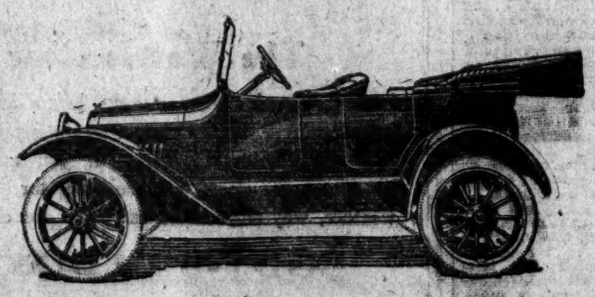
PALMER
(ORIGINATORS OF THE THREE-RIB TREAD)
CORD TYRES
BECAUSE of their unique construction (a foundation of rubber insulated cords, instead of canvas) Palmers have greater "life" and resiliency, cannot chafe, keep cool, give greater mileage, and Save Ten Per Cent. of Petrol all the while they are on the road.
Makers also of Tyres for Cycles, Rickshas, Motor Cycles and Aeroplanes.
THE PALMER TYRE LTD.
119-123 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 2.
London, England
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
SHANGHAI.

Motorists—Attention!!
How does the chauffeur clean your car, and what does it look like after he has finished with it? Probably the enamel is streaky and dull, the surface scratched, and there is still clinging to it some of yesterday's mud and dust.
WHY NOT ADOPT
The Wonder-Mist Way?
It cleans and polishes!



"WONDER-MIST" REMOVES road-tar, grease and dust without use of water.
"WONDER-MIST" PREVENTS rain-streaking and mud spots.
It is applied with a sprayer, which distributes a fine mist evenly over the surface.
Wipe dry with cheesecloth, and your car will
Look As Good As New!
ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INCORPORATED
DISTRIBUTORS IN CHINA AND JAPAN
38 Canton Road, Shanghai. Telephone, Central 2002
If you would like a demonstation—phone or write us. It is no trouble.

CHEVROLET
"A NEW OWNER EVERY DAY"



THE Car!
Ask the man who owns one
SOLE AGENTS
THE KLAUBER TRADING CORPORATION
Owning and operating
K. T. C. GARAGE
21 Foochow Road 'Phone: Central 2403

FUEL WOULD BE CHEAPER BUT FOR USERS' WHINES

Kerosene And Heavier Distillates Give Better, More Economical Service Than 'Gas'

It has been said that if it were not for the motorist himself low-grade fuels such as kerosene and heavier distillates would long ago have become the successors of gasoline. That characteristic of man to avoid what is not conventional, which causes the least bit of inconvenience, is costing the motorists and the countries they live in millions of dollars yearly. It has been demonstrated time and again that kerosene and lower graded fuels can easily be carbureted and made to give better results than gasoline now gives. This being a fact indisputable, there seems no plausible reason why the whole range of hydrocarbons except the very heaviest oils cannot be used with entire satisfaction in passenger automobiles and trucks. A New York newspaper recently conducted road and track tests of almost thirty devices, among them many using kerosene, and in each case the kerosene devices proved far more economical of fuel than the regular gasoline equipment, so that the cost of fuel for a given mileage was about one-third of the usual amount.

There is nothing sensational about the performance of these devices. The manufacturers of them are being hindered in their progress toward a general usage by the skepticism of the users. Carbureting these heavy fuels may seem to the average motorist to border on the impossible, but it is nothing of the sort; in fact, it may be said to be a rather simple matter of the proper use of heat and pressure. The time is not far distant when refiners will market simply automobile fuel with no definite name such as gasoline or kerosene, and that fuel with perfected carbureting systems will give more power and better performance generally at a cost one-fourth that of the present fuel.

PNEUMATIC TIRES COMING TO WIDER USE IN TRUCKS

The day will come when motor trucks will be fitted with pneumatic tires to a far greater extent than they are now. They will come for city trucks and rural trucks alike, as a necessary step which was overlooked in early truck development. Just how solid tires came to be used on all trucks is easy to see, when we consider that there were no pneumatics of the proper size when the trucks were first brought out and once started on solids users and makers would not change. That inevitable human shrinking from any change has held back development in many fields and in the case of truck tires it has meant a vast sum of money to the country.

It is almost axiomatic that what is good for the passenger car is good for the truck, for in the truck the load and mechanism also must be protected against damage from shock and vibration. Pneumatics make a faster speed possible with less vibration, pneumatics make for longer life of the truck, for less expense in repairs, for better fuel economy. If any truck operators equip with solids because their trucks operate on smooth city streets most of the time and if the conditions are known to be such through the life of the truck, a slight saving in initial tire cost is made. But the writer believes that even for city work the pneumatic is the better.

There are two more things the pneumatic will do for trucks. It will bring about a lightening of parts which now must be made so heavy to withstand the severe shocks and vibration. One of the drawbacks to the use of electric starting and lighting apparatus in trucks is the maker's inability to get a battery which can successfully withstand the shocks incident to truck travel. It has been found in a few cases that even a spring-suspended battery cannot stand up. The pneumatic and all that it will bring will change this; it will bring in the battery that can stand up and with it will come a greater use of battery ignition which means a saving in money for the manufacturer.

FIAT SHORTENS NAME

At a recent board meeting of the Fiat Company, it was decided to make a change in the title of the company which, while in itself of little importance to the general public is significant of the enlarging scope of this concern. The great Italian company is now known as "Fiat" only, without the addition of the four words Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino, which legally had to appear on all the company's printed headings. This abbreviation was made in view of the fact that the Fiat factory had become no longer a purely automobile concern, but was interested in the production of guns, airplane engines, machine tools, railroad carriages and tramways.

Automobile Factories Getting On Peace Basis

Reports From Detroit Encouraging For Rapid Reorganisation And Early Return To Large Production

New York, November 24.—The automobile industry ought to furnish a line on what the developments will be in other branches of business in the immediate future. Here is a vast business whose production was to have been cut 100 percent by the first of January next if the German fighting machine had not collapsed so unexpectedly. Already many of the largest maufacturers had turned their output entirely to war work. Because this great industry may be taken as an index for others Printers' Ink has had its Detroit correspondent outline the situation as it exists in that city, where the majority of the large automobile plants are located.

When the armistice was signed with Germany Detroit had on its books orders for $1,200,000,000 in munitions. Some of the contracts were practically filled, while in others only the beginning had been made. The great bulk of them were held by automobile and accessory factories. The resumption of the manufacture of automobiles and trucks, it is believed, will take place with extreme rapidity and with little loss of production. The automobile will find the market bigger than ever before, due to the accrued demand during the period of the enforced curtailment of production.

In 1916 automobile and accessory manufacturers in Detroit employed a total of 139,000 men on indoor work. The average daily payroll was about $415,000, the number of cars assembled 759,000, with a value of $600,000,000. The total investment was in the neighborhood of $275,000,000. Thus the automobile industry represented more than one-half of all industrial employes in Detroit and a large share of the invested capital.

Now these factories will resume the production of passenger cars and the conversion to a peace basis can be accomplished, figuratively, over night.

The Government has promised that the reduction in war contracts will be gradual, but it can scarcely come too rapidly for Detroit's automobile industry.

During the war the majority of automobile concerns continued to produce cars, although on a curtailed basis. This curtailment was to be 100 percent by January 1, but the new order of the War Industries Board allows an immediate resumption of a 75 percent production. Thus the armistice comes in time so that automobile concerns have all of their mechanical processes in working order ready to begin production of automobiles on a large scale immediately.

"Our passenger car motor manufacture," says W. R. Angell of the Continental Motor Corporation, "can be put back at full production on the pre-war basis on a two or three day notice on the outside. The process will involve merely the changing of dies and jigs, which we have in readiness, and we can be booming along as though nothing had happened. We are looking for the biggest increase in business the industry has ever known."

A similar view is held by Lee Anderson, vice-president and sales manager of the Hupp Motor Corporation. "The automobile industry," he says, "is entering the greatest era of prosperity in its history, both in the home and foreign market. Not only are the motor cars in America worn out, but those in Europe are even in worse condition. Naturally, with the industry practically destroyed in Europe, America must furnish the motor cars, and the result will be a tremendous foreign business. Our plant can be put in shape for normal production at once. All that we need is the word from Washington."

The opinion of Alvin Macauley, president and general manager of the Packard Motor Car Company, is interesting. "The automobile demand before the war conditions interfered was at its maximum," he said. "The business declined, not for lack of demand, but on account of war conditions, which made transportation by automobile of secondary importance In brief, the industry was called to the colors. Now that the stress and strain incidental to equipping for war against the Germans is past the automobile demand certainly will reassert itself. Generally speaking, I predict that the automobile industry will reestablish its former splendid proportions as rapidly as is wise in existing circumstances. There ultimately will be employment in the automobile business for every man formerly in it."

With the market evidently assured them and conditions ripe for the greatest era in the automobile industry, manufacturers and dealers are going to advertise as they never have before, according to present indications. One representative advertising agent states that already concerns are coming to his organisation with requests for advertising programs far beyond anything ever attempted before. They point out that the industry needs stablising and that advertising will accomplish this. They declare that the manufacturing program is the greatest they have ever undertaken and that their advertising appropriations must correspondingly increase.

Nor is the automobile industry the only one which finds itself favorably situated for the resumption of prewar conditions. The two great shipbuilding plants in Detroit have contracts for more than a year ahead, and state that they will be running to the limit of their ability to secure labor indefinitely. Stove companies and other concerns anticipate a great demand.

The Ford Eagle plant will continue production of that craft for an indefinite period. After that it will probably make barges for the New York barge canal, or, according to others, it will be turned into a steel plate factory, as it is immediately adjacent to the four huge Ford blast furnaces which are to be completed by January 1.

The manufacture of tractors, too, is in for a great development, according to dealers in that industry. The Ford tractor plant at Dearborn has 20,000 orders for tractors on its books and will take over a million dollar building erected by the Government to increase its production. Other tractor plants expect a growth in business in that line which will rival the phenomenal rise of the automobile industry.

It is fairly likely that another automobile company will enter the field. The Lincoln Motor Company, which is one of the leading producers of aircraft engines and was organised for just that purpose, may turn out automobiles or tractors. At its head are Henry M. and Wilford C. Leland, former heads of the Cadillac Motor Company.

It is significant to note that during the past two months the Government has issued permits for more than $3,000,000 for factory additions for Detroit alone. The great majority of these, although planned for war purposes, will be built in peace times to take care of the additional business which is anticipated in the automobile and metal lines.

The only fly in the manufacturers' ointment is the shortage of raw material, particularly steel, but those in a position to know state that within a short time the Government will turn back on the market for rerolling quantities of this commodity, making it accessible to manufacturers.

KING "8"

Owners of this fine eight cylinder automobile are always proud of their car

Years of world-wide operation have proved its high mechanical excellence. An examination of the four handsome body models will demonstrate a luxury, style and comfort to satisfy the most exacting purchasers. Don't order a car till you investigate the King

Arkell & Douglas, Inc., Shanghai

KING MOTOR CAR CO.
EXPORT DEPARTMENT
50 Union Square
New York, U. S. A.

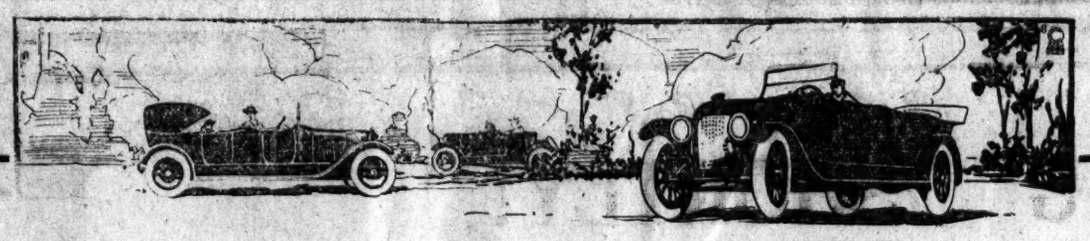
Independence of Tyre Troubles!

THE Firestone Removable Tyre is invaluable equipment when you are far from a service station. It can be changed in your own garage—on the road if necessary. No expert labor is required.

And when it's on, it's on to stay. Even on long, out-of-town trips you need have no fear of delays through tyre changes. The Firestone equipment is the oldest and only proved method of a removable fastening for lorry tyres. Let us show you how to lengthen the life of your lorry, reduce lorry and tyre repairs, get tyre mileage and traction, reduce skidding and spinning, lower petrol bills.

Shanghai Tyre Service Station
2A JINKEE ROAD
J. R. HARVEY (Proprietor)

Firestone
Lorry Tyres



"Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day!"

In the case of automobile-owners, this axiom particularly applies, for it is

To-day an accident may happen.

Unless protection has been secured in the form of an

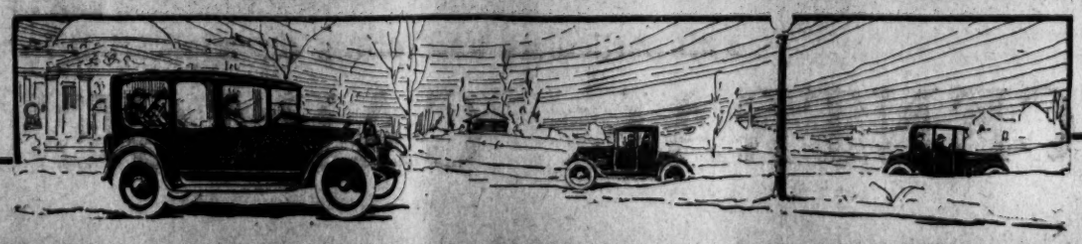
XS POLICY

TO-MORROW may mean the footing of a big bill for repairs, replacing a destroyed car, or the payment of a substantial third-party claim, etc. DELAY IS DANGEROUS—TAKE OUT YOUR POLICY TO-DAY.

Write for Prospectus, which gives full information, to

C. E. Sparke Insurance Office, No. 44 Kiangse Road

AGENT, EXCESS INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.



ENGINE WON'T RUN RIGHT IF THE RINGS DON'T FIT

Faulty Piston Rings May Be Cause Of Considerable Loss Of Power

By William H. Stewart, Jr.

Few people appreciate the value of well fitted piston rings. Yet many an engine is struggling along with considerable loss of power due to faulty rings. Occasionally this is combined with other defects in the engine, but in the majority of cases the fault is entirely in the rings.

The function of a piston ring is to make the piston gas-tight. On account of the extreme heat to which the head of the piston is subjected it expands freely. This is due to the flame from the explosion playing upon it during the entire length of the power stroke. This flame may vary in temperature from 2,000 to 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit, which causes a considerable expansion of the piston.

The cylinder does not get as hot as this because the water-jacket keeps the temperature down below a point where the oil would be affected. So the piston expands more than the cylinder, and consequently must be enough smaller so as not to seize it, i. e., it must not grow large enough to stick in the cylinder.

From the above it will be seen that the rings are necessary to fill the space between the piston and the cylinder walls. They prevent the compressed gas from escaping past the piston, and so wasting the force of the explosion which should exert its entire force on the piston to produce the power necessary to drive the engine. We see from that the piston rings are extremely useful on the compression and power strokes, but their utility on the suction stroke is just as great.

On this stroke the fresh mixture of gasoline vapor and air is sucked in from the carburetor. If the rings are not a perfect fit or the cylinder walls are scored a certain quantity of foul gas will be drawn up from the crank-case, carrying an excess of oil with it. The oil will cause the cylinder to carbonise, giving a long train of troubles, and the foul gas will prevent enough fresh mixture being drawn in to give a powerful explosion. The foul gas in the crank-case is due to the leakage of the burning mixture past the pistons during the power stroke. The stays in the crank-case, waiting to be drawn up again.

Gasoline Leaks By

Another serious trouble is leakage of liquid gasoline past the rings where they are not properly fitted. Under normal working conditions there should be a properly vaporised mixture in the combustion space. But the present low-grade gasoline is difficult to vaporise, especially when the engine is cold or the hot air intake to the carburetor does not properly heat the incoming air. Liquid gasoline is forced down past the pistons, falling to the oil base, where it mixes with the oil. This thins the lubricant to such an extent that increased friction results between all bearing surfaces.

Unfortunately there is only one trouble with piston rings which may be corrected without taking down the engine. This is where the rings are gummed by carbon and so cannot work freely in their slots in order to hold compression. To test for ring trouble run the engine and hold the hand over the breathing tube (the tube where you pour the cylinder oil). If much gas is escaping here it shows serious leakage past the pistons.

If the rings are carbonised they may be released by putting half a teacupful of kerosene into each cylinder and cranking the engine by means of the starter. This will loosen the carbon and the rings will release. If this does not stop the escape of gas from the breathing tube it shows serious trouble and the cylinders must be removed to remedy it.

This is an expensive process, and it is only natural for one to postpone it as long as possible, but it will prove a good investment to restore the engine to full power and so obtain increased mileage per gallon of gasoline used.

Capt. Inch Gets Agency For British Motor Cars

Rolls-Royce, Talbot and Calcott To Be Handled By Shanghai Garage Co.

Capt. J. E. Inch, managing director of the Shanghai Garage Co., who is due to arrive in Shanghai January 26 from England and America, has secured the agencies for the well-known British cars Rolls-Royce, Talbot and Calcott. Consignments of these cars are expected to arrive here shortly.

Capt. Inch is bringing back with him from the United States a new service manager.

Mr. G. O. Platt will take charge of the sales department of the company beginning January 11.

Closed Car Demand Is Heavy In The U.S.

Harry Houpt, Hudson President, Explains Why It Is Natural

New York, November 24.—"As the result of the war and the scarcity of good chauffeurs there was a tremendous increase this fall in the demand for closed cars, particularly of the sedan type, which owners or members of their families could drive themselves," says Harry S. Houpt, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company.

"With the signing of an armistice and the dawning of peace there is again a big demand for limousines, town cars, broughams and other closed cars where the employment of a chauffeur is necessary.

"While good chauffeurs are rather scarce now, every week will see a large number of available and as a result the demand for closed cars of well known makes is bound to increase.

"To a particular class of motor car users the closed car is a distinct necessity for both comfort and health. Closed cars know no season—they are warm and comfortable in the most disagreeable weather, dry in the wettest —dustless when the germ laden dust flies."

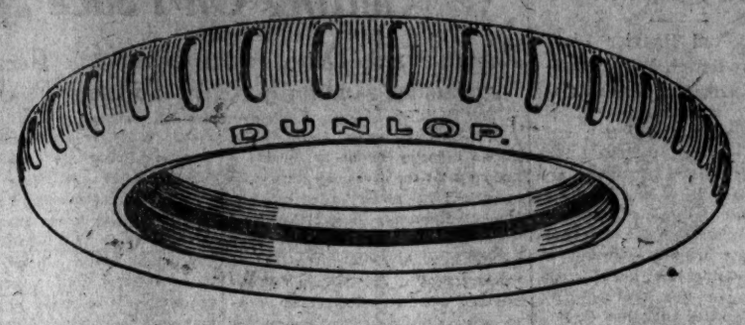
Insure Your Motor-Car

with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

8b Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES



Absence

of tyre worry is worth a lot to a busy man, and your car is in every day service under all sorts of road conditions.

So you appreciate the strength which is built into Dunlop tyres when you find they stand the strain of hard wear so well and yet give you the fullest benefit of the pneumatic principle.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

Phone 2248 — 20 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai — Cables: "Pneumatic"

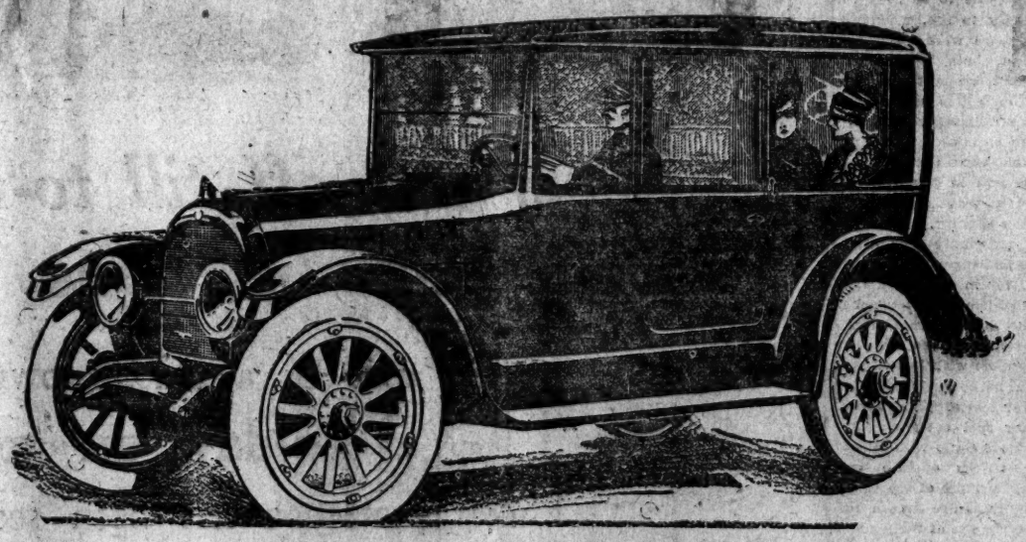
ARRIVING SHORTLY!

A Consignment of the Luxurious Cars

WILLYS-KNIGHT

Limousines——Landaulettes

(MODEL 88.4)



Appearance, Performance, Riding Comfort, Lasting Service, Low Price—
Qualities to Satisfy Everybody

We advise you to put your name on our waiting list, as the cars will be snapped up very quickly.

We are prepared to execute orders or give estimates, free of cost, for

BODY-BUILDING, WINTER TOPS and PAINTING of all descriptions.

We can build you a Limousine body that is in every respect equal to an imported car.. Winter tops are a speciality with us. Why not have one fitted to your touring car? You will find the cost is moderate.

Full particulars and prices on application to

THE CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY

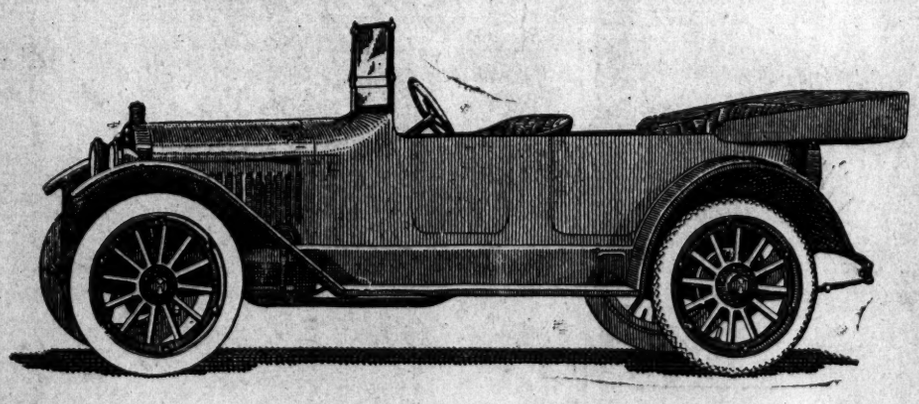
2a Jinkee Road — Telephone: Central 3809

Latest Military News

from a country in which extensive and far-reaching operations have been carried out against the Huns, is that—

"Only two makes of motor-cars were able successfully to withstand the heavy work they were called upon to do under the most arduous conditions, when other cars continually broke down—

THE HUPmobile and one other."



A WONDERFUL RECORD!

When you buy a Hup you have

Power, Safety, Dependability, Performance, Comfort and Good Looks at Moderate Cost.

For demonstration and full particulars, apply to

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.

OWNING AND OPERATING

THE STAR GARAGE
Phone: West 197 and 131

THE EASTERN GARAGE
Phone: Central 1159 and 2711

Little Jimmy

1

2.

3.

4.

5.

"SURE!"
"HEY! YOU KEEDS MINDA DA FRUIT STANDA WHILE I GETTA DA SHAVE AN' MY MOUSTACHA FEEX AN' I GEEV EACH ONE OF YOU, BANAN' EH?"
"SURE!"
"SURE!"
PEANUTS
EXPRESS

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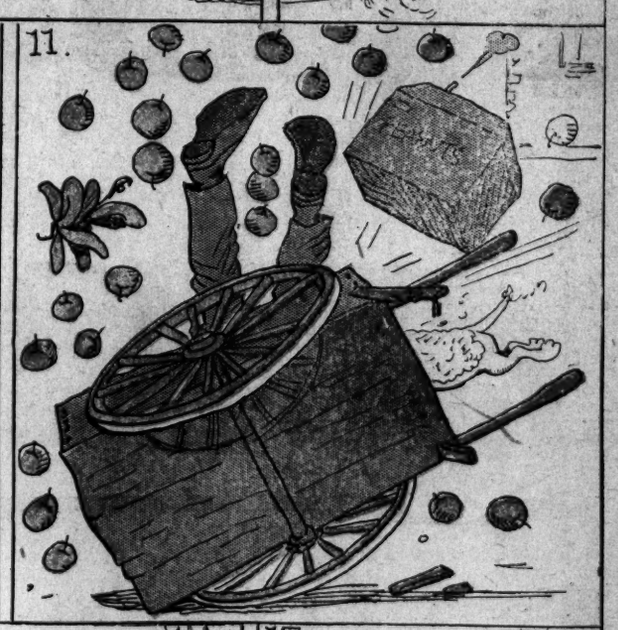

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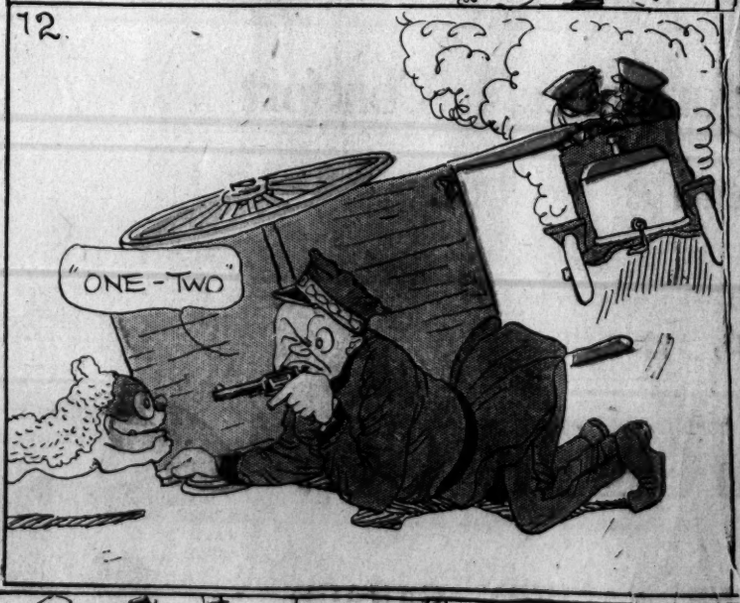

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1919

WM. H. TAFT MAY RULE BASEBALL

Ex-President Asked To Replace National Commission As Sport Tsar

WILL DECIDE QUICKLY

Hempstead And Frazee May Have Coup d'Etat Of Game In Their Offer

William Howard Taft, former President of the United States may rule professional baseball. A proposition was made on November 23 to Mr. Taft, to serve as a one man supreme court of professional baseball to replace the present National Baseball Commission of three members, which, since the peace treaty between the National and American leagues in 1903, has been conducting the affairs of professional baseball in the United States.

Harry N. Hempstead, president of the New York Giants, and Harry Frazee, president of the Boston Red Sox, the present world's champions, waited on Mr. Taft in New York and laid the proposition before him. Mr. Taft received the two club owners cordially, discussed various phases of the idea and promised to give the offer his serious consideration.

"While of course we cannot say whether or not Mr. Taft will accept the proposition we advanced to him, we can say this—that he will give it serious consideration and promised to let us know his answer at an early date," said Hempstead.

Ex-President Ardent Fan

"We have great hopes that Mr. Taft will accept," said Frazee, the Red Sox owner. "He is very fond of baseball, in fact, he loves it, and he intimated that if the American public showed any genuine desire for him to act as a national commission he might be able to see his way clear to accept the offer.

Frazee called Mr. Taft's attention to the fact that the position would not be arduous, and that it perhaps would take no more of his time than three hours a week, and would in no way interfere with his lectures at Yale. While the mode of operating the National Commission would be left entirely to Mr. Taft, it would be suggested to him that he maintain an office in New York, with an office force capable of running the routine business of the National Commission. This force could place the important cases before the former President.

It also was suggested to Mr. Taft that instead of the presidents of the National and American leagues being members of the commission as heretofore, they would act as counsel for their respective leagues and place the viewpoints and claims of their leagues and club owners before Mr. Taft.

The only thing that is lacking is the authority by which Hempstead and Frazee made the offer to Mr. Taft. In a joint statement Hempstead and Frazee said they made the proposition to Mr. Taft after conference with several club owners of both leagues. Hempstead said he had conferred with Eastern club owners of the National League, but did not get an opportunity of seeing those in the West.

Wonderful Thing For Baseball

In discussing this angle Frazee said: "If we could induce Mr. Taft to accept this post on it would be such a wonderful thing for baseball that all club owners, of course, would be only too pleased to sanction our action. It would be the greatest thing that ever happened to baseball and would give the sport a prestige such as it never enjoyed. It is inconceivable that any one would oppose it."

There is no question that Frazee's remarks on the benefits that Professor Taft would bring to baseball are perfectly sound and true; but it would appear that Frazee, Hempstead and club owners backing them are trying to swing a baseball coup d'etat that would force the old National Commission out of existence.

While Frazee would not be pinned down to a direct answer as to whether President Johnson of the American League had any knowledge of the proposition made to Mr. Taft, it is assumed that the action was taken over Johnson's head and indicates his failing powers in baseball. Frazee, it may be remarked, leads this anti-Johnson faction in the American League.

The prestige that Mr. Taft would give baseball abroad also was mentioned to the former President by Hempstead and Frazee. They pointed out that baseball always has followed the flag, and how "the boys" had implanted the game in France, England, Italy and Belgium. In fact, at a dinner celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the National League, ex-President Taft, the guest of honor, spoke of how the American soldiers had carried the game into the Philippines, and how baseball had even become the national sport of the Moros.

Appealed Specially To Him

This angle of the situation appealed to Mr. Taft's love of the great American sport, as in common with many Americans, he considers baseball the best game in the world, and would like to see the day when crack European

(Continued on Page 2)

Smiles from the Mixed Court

The query "Why should anyone pick out Shanghai as the site for a honeymoon?" if propounded for purposes of debate would probably result in a hands-down decision for the negative anyway, but if it should so happen that the opposition were timorous about the verdict Yeu Maulaung might be called in for a clinching rebuttal. As far as Yeu is concerned if he ever has occasion to spend another honeymoon he will begin by scratching the name of this Settlement off the itinerary.

Yeu is a countryman and his existence had been as a placid stream up to two weeks ago. Then the placidity of things about the farm began to grow monotonous to him. He had to admit that it was sort of lonesome around the place with nobody to argue with except the poultry and the buffaloes. The idea grew on him until finally he resolutely clambered into his Sunday suit, pocketed his wallet and sallied up to the city of Paoshan, where he discreetly gave it out that he was in search of a helpmeet. The matchmakers got busy and in a few days, there was the blushing bride. The negotiations cost Yeu Mex. $140.

Yeu was for going back to the farm without undue delay but Madame Yeu poutingly voted against the proposition. They really ought to see Shanghai and besides she wanted to consult a doctor about her health. Yeu graciously acquiesced and allowed himself to be led to town. Madame Yeu directed the expedition to a gilded tea shop and the happy husband told the manager to bring on the costly viands in justice to the occasion. Scarcely more than eleven courses had been disposed of when the great blight settled down over Yeu's joyous career.

Two rough looking parties appeared suddenly at the Yeus' table. They regarded Yeu sternly for a few moments and then told him that they had important matters to discuss. They informed him bluntly that Madame Yeu was not his rightful wife, being already married to a man who would probably resent this interference in his family affairs. When Yeu had recovered slightly from the jolt he asked timidly what he had better do. The two strangers suggested that the party adjourn to a nearby lodging house to discuss the matter. Arrived here the strangers opened the conference by taking what money the Benedick had left—some $40, his gold ring and the principal portions of his costume. Then they disappeared. When Yeu looked around he found that Madame Yeu had likewise faded from his life.

After some time Yeu gathered sufficient raiment to appear in public and raced to a police station. The police found a familiar theme in his story, being acquainted with a lady who has a habit of making marriages similar, to that with the outraged countryman. They succeeded in gathering in the two disillusioning strangers and these latter appeared in the Mixed Court the other day. They were remanded in custody for further investigation.

Yeu, in the meantime, has come to the conclusion that bachelors are the luckiest people anywhere, but especially in Shanghai.

Indemnity Denied

Attempted highway robbery was the charge Lok Ding-yoong stood up to deny in the Mixed Court dock. The charge was perferred by Sze Ah-kyung. Sze said he was riding along the Chaufoong Road in a ricsha when Lok rushed out, stopped the ricsha, seized him and demanded his purse. Now Sze's purse at that time happened to contain $98 and the owner's objections to parting with it were so strenuous that a policeman was attracted and bore Lok away to jail.

Lok said that Sze must have misunderstood him. The facts were these: He was merely attempting to cross the street when his accuser's confounded old ricsha came zig-zagging along and ran over one of his feet. He had no doubt addressed a number of remarks to Sze, but he was certain that there was no request for the latter's purse among them. Lok and the court then engaged in a transaction whereby the former obtained a four months' lease on a furnished room, with board, in the Municipality's Muirhead Road apartments.

All Garments Are Clothes To Waung

A number of articles, including some ladies' wear, were missing from the stock of Messrs. Hall and Holtz and suspicion fell upon Waung Tsoong-nyoen, a coolie employed in the store. The watchman took Waung to a secluded corner and instituted a very comprehensive search. After peeling off several strata of ordinary masculine apparel the watchman finally yanked off another layer, blushed furiously and called for the manager. Relating the circumstances in the Mixed Court, the watchman, arriving at the point aforementioned, blushed again and leaned over and whispered into the interpreter's ear. The interpreter blushed and whispered to the Magistrate. The Magistrate, rosy faced, whispered to the Assessor. Blushingly the latter two conferred, then handed Waung six months.

In addition to the first two episodes of "The Black Box," to be shown tomorrow, the seventh and eighth chapters of "Who Is Number One?" will be on the program.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I'VE SEEN EM ALL FROM BOOTH TO CORSE PAYTON AND NONE OF EM ARE IN IT WITH ALBERT
HIS HEART IS RIGHT IN HIS WORK
THE DUKE
THE DUKES DAUGHTER
HE'S SO NATURAL SO LOOSE LIKE ASHES
LEAVE THAT WOMAN BE - TIS I ADMIRAL BEANPOT OF THE BAYSIDE NAVY - BACK ! STAND BACK - I'LL PRO-TECT HER WITH MY - L-I-F-E -
HENRY BURKEY 1807
AN THEY SAY THAT ACTIN' AINT A GIFT
I'LL TELL THE WORLD FAIR - I KNOW IT IS NOW
INDOOR SPORTS
REHEARSING FOR THE BIG AMATEUR THEATRICAL SHOW AT A NEIGHBORS HOUSE

At The Theaters

Miss Ethel Barrymore, famed on the American stage, will appear in moving pictures at the Olympic Theater beginning Thursday night. Miss Barrymore heads the cast playing a six-part Metro drama, "The White Raven," the film that brought her fame as a moving picture star.

A five-part Paramount, "What Happened to Jones," is the headliner for tonight and tomorrow night at the Olympic Theater. A new Gaumont Graphic and two comedies, "The Girl Guard and the Garret" and "Keeping It Dark," will complete the program.

The fifth epoch of "The Count of Monte Cristo," a film which has drawn big houses at the Apollo, will be screened tomorrow night. The instalment brings the Count to Paris. "Spring Fever," a Triangle comedy, and Pathe's British and French Gazettes, both with late American war pictures, are also announced.

At the Apollo tonight, Baby Marie Osborne will continue to delight in "Baby Mary Sunshine." The management announces that a Fine Arts comedy, "Susan Rocks the Boat," with Owen Moore and Dorothy Gish, has been secured and will be screened shortly.

Six films will be shown at the Victoria Theater tonight, two dramas, three comedies and a travelogue making up the program. The pictures are "The Lure of the Unattainable," "The Silent Terror," "When Eddie Took a Bath," "A Young Heart and a Wise Head," Boobley's Baby" and "Minois River."

Serial pictures prove popular at the Isis Theater and a new one, "The Black Box," will start tomorrow night. Two episodes of the film will be shown with each change of program. The program for the matinee at the Isis today includes the fifth and sixth episodes of "Who Is Number One?" and the tenth and eleventh instalments of "The Red Ace." Tonight, the same episodes of "The Red Ace" will be screened, along with some new Chaplin and Triangle comedies.

Right Flank Drives On [illegible] No Trumper Salients

By An Expert

New York, November 11.—One seldom finds a player at auction who can formulate any exact rule for measuring the strength of a hand that justifies asking for a lead against a no trumper bid on his left.

Most of the text books avoid the subject or treat the declaration as if it were invariably a game going possibility. This requires judgment not only of the hand itself but also of the person who bids the no trumper and of the partner who passes it up.

A good rule for the beginner is to ask for a lead only when the suit is such that one round would establish it if his partner has any one of the five honors to lead and when there is a sure reentry elsewhere. If four tricks can be made in the suit, these with the reentry save the game at no trump.

The request for a lead is based on the theory that the original bidder may return to no trump if he has the suit stopped. If not, he may shift to another declaration, and then the defense to it has been indicated. If the fourth player is left with his contract he cannot lose much if his bid is sound.

There are two points that the beginner constantly overlooks. If the suit in which he asks for a lead has no missing honors at the top of it the object of the bid is frustrated by the bid itself, as the no trumper is warned of its danger and dropped. Also, if the opponents return to no trumps, having the suit safely stopped, the lead is useless unless the fourth hand has a reentry somewhere with which to get in. Very often when the lead is not asked for this reentry is lost before the suit is cleared.

The Rule To Follow

From these two considerations we derive this rule: It is useless for the fourth hand to ask for a lead if the suit he names is solid. It is equally useless to ask for the lead of a suit that is not solid unless he has a reentry with which to bring it in after the command has been forced out.

If these conditions do not exist any bid by the fourth hand against an original no trumper must be an attacking bid, with prospects of making the contract. If not the game, instead of being a defensive bid, asking for a lead that may save the game.

Such attacking bids should be made only on hands that are strong enough to justify overbidding them so as to take the declaration out of the defensive class. Here's an example from one of the big duplicate games last winter:

H. J 7 6 3
C. K 8 6 4 2
D. 9 7 3
S. 4

H. A 10 8 2 | H. 9 4
C. Q 10 3 | C. 9 5
D. A Q 6 2 | D. J 5
S. 7 2 | S. K Q J 10 8 6 5

H. K Q 5
C. A. J. 7
D. K 10 9 4
S. A 9 3

Z dealt and bid no trump. A and Y passed. B said two spades and Z at once bid two no trumps. This left A under the impression that B had simply asked for a lead with a suit that was short two honors and that Z was not afraid of it so he said nothing and led a spade.

Not A Defensive Hand

Z made his two odd at no trumps by passing up the first spade trick, but could not go game. This made it appear that the spade opening asked for by B had saved the game. But any opening except the club would have equally saved the game.

Only one player seems to have recognised the fact that B's hand was attacking, not defensive. If A has any honor in spades to lead it is the ace, and the no trump bidder has nothing, so the hand will never be played at no trumps. On the other hand, if the dealer has the suit stopped B will never make it, as he has no reentry.

This player therefore made the correct attacking bid three spades, instead of two only. This Z denoted instead of risking three no trumps, which A would have overcalled. Z led the king of hearts and A led the trump. On winning with the ace of trumps Z led two more hearts, which established the ten for A, so that two hearts, two diamonds and six spades made four by cards for B.

Minor Suits Bids

Any bid on a solid suit by the fourth hand must be an attacking bid and in the minor suits it is usually a mistake unless the original no trumper is very weak. The result is invariably to drive the no trumper into a safer contract. Take this case also from a duplicate match:

H. 8 5 4
C. 9 4
D. K 9 8 4
S. K J 10 5

H. A Q 7 6 2 | H. K
C. J 8 7 2 | C. A. K Q 6 5 3
D. - - - - - | D. 10 6 2
S. Q 9 6 3 | S. 8 7 4

H. J 10 9 3
C. 10
D. A Q J 7 5 3
S. A 2

Z dealt and bid no trump. A and Y passed. B bidding two clubs. Warned of his danger, Z at once shifted to diamonds. A supported the clubs and Y the diamonds until they got it up to four each.

At one table A doubled the four diamonds and Z made it. At the others they seem to have gone to five clubs and been doubled and set for one trick. Had B sat tight and said nothing, as he did at one table, they would have set the no trumper for three tricks as A led the small heart and B led two rounds of clubs. Finding Z void, B led a small diamond for the third round, to let A make anything he had in hearts, and got back with A's smallest diamond to make the rest of that suit, nine tricks.

S.V.C. MANEUVERS TODAY

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps will have field maneuvers today in the Western District. The Red force will fall in at Nanyang College at 10 a.m. and the Blue force at Bubbling Well at the same hour.

Billiard Championship

Smyth And Barrett Meet Tuesday

The Shanghai amateur billiard championship will be decided Tuesday when Captain E. I. M. Barrett and Mr. H. B. Smyth, finalists in the recent competitions, cross cues at the Cercle Sportif Francais.

The match is to 1,000 up to be played in two halves and the first session will begin at 2:30 p.m. The second session will start at 7:30 p.m. The proceeds of the match will be turned over to a French war fund and tickets may be obtained from the secretaries of the various clubs or from Mr. H. E. Gipson, Jessfield Road. There will be a sweepstakes in connection with the competition.

ST. JOHN'S ELEVEN BEATEN BY NANYANG

Government School Wins First Round In College Football Championship Series

Four thousand people saw Nanyang College defeat St. John's University 4-0 in the first round of the Eastern China Intercollegiate Football Championship series at Nanyang Field yesterday afternoon. Organised cheering sections and the big crowd of students present gave the game an American University tinge. The lone tally came after ten minutes play in the second period. The next game in the series will be played at St. John's either next Saturday or the Saturday following.

Yesterday's game was hard fought. St. John's won the toss and waived the advantage of the sun and a slight breeze. The teams started to battle fiercely and only the sterling defense of both elevens prevented scoring. Time and again the goals were in danger but each time the ball was sent back to midfield. Nanyang had the edge in the first period but the advantage was very slight.

In the second half St. John's continued on the offensive and the game was even until ten minutes had past. Nanyang's outside right put in a glorious center straight at goal, the ball was fumbled by the St. John's goal-keeper and the only score of the game resulted.

The Nanyang cheering section went mad with joy. Hats, sticks and every movable object was thrown into the air, accompanied by the crashing of band and a display of fireworks.

Play continued very fast as St. John's came back strong after the goal. The University team attacked hard and Nanyang was pushed to the limit to hold the advantage.

Both teams tried hard to score in the remaining minutes and the game was bitterly fought to the final whistle. The entire game was remarkably clean.

Captain E. I. M. Barrett, the referee, and two Police Recreation Club officials on the touch line gave every satisfaction.

Congratulatory speeches, fireworks and bonfires enlivened last night at Nanyang.

The lineups: Nanyang: Lisbon Lih, Z. Q. Ting, P. C. Huang, R. S. Koo, Castle Ho, T. T. Yang, Y. T. Liu, Lee Doo-sing, Lee Doo-sung, C. Chen, K. C. Shen, S. Y. Chang and W. T. Kwan.

St. John's University: Y. T. Tu, P. Y. Tse, C. F. Yeh, K. T. Huang, Chen Shao, Z. B. Robin, D. S. Li, S. F. Ning, P. S. Shen, T. S. Tong-min, Lee Doo-yu, P. N. Cheng and C. S. Chu.

RECS VICTORIOUS OVER CLUB 4--2

S.F.C. Puts Up Disappointing Show And Home Team Has Easy Time Winning

SOCONY BEATS NAVY ELEVEN

Recs Second String Also Defeats Club Juniors In Second League Match

The Recs were very much at home to the Shanghai Football Club yesterday afternoon when they proved easy victors by four goals to two. There was plenty of stuff in the game to keep the big crowd who turned up interested but on the whole the show put up by the Club was very disappointing.

In the first place the visitors lacked the services of Clifford and Leslie in the forward line and both the halves and the backs had to fill in with second string men. Benjamin Smith was the most notable absentee on the Recs side.

The homesters were very busy from the start and crowded around Bertes. Manley leading to Soutoulis was responsible for the first netting of the ball but it was ruled offside. But shortly afterwards Cooke was given the opportunity of opening the scoring by taking a penalty kick which had been awarded for handling the ball.

Cooke Scores Again

It was Cooke again who scored number two. Tonkin tried to clear but Craigie Ross had his back in the way, the ball bounced on to Cooke's foot and Bertes was beaten. The Club never seemed to get together and it looked as if they were in for a heavy defeat.

The Recs again attacked and before many minutes had passed scored through a wonderful solo effort by the tricky little Soutoulis.

Then the Club woke up and worked hard. They were probably forced to do so by the herculean effort made by their captain Tonkin. He was splendid and saved his citadel again and again when real danger threatened. It was while all the Club forwards were scrambling around the Recs goal that a penalty was given in their favor and Drake made no mistake.

Almost immediately afterwards another vigorous onslaught was made by the Club and Forshaw being fouled in the penalty area a free kick at goal was given and again Drake scored.

With the score standing at 3-2 tremendous efforts were made to equalise but all hopes of a draw faded away when Soutoulis made another of his brilliant runs and placed number four to the credit of the Recs. The game ended with the homesters winners as stated.

The Recs front line, Manley, Gioulis, Soufoulis, C. Smith and Gussie White, were excellent. Their combination was everything that could be wished for. Manley's shooting from the outside left was great. Hansen showed up well. For the Club Tonkin, Loonis and Craigie Ross were the pick.

Socony v. Navy

The League fixture between the Navy and Socony was played on the Widows' Monument Ground and resulted in an easy win for Socony by 9 goals to 1.

Though playing a team much inferior to themselves it speaks volumes for the energy of the players that they were able to pile up so heavy a score. The Navy defended their goal very pluckily but were overwhelmed by the splendid combination and dash of their opponents.

The Navy left back and captain played fine football and it is mainly through his efforts that his team was saved from a heavier score.

For the Socony Mears played with the dash characteristic of him and he was well supported by his inside men, Ozorio and Passos, both of whom were always safe.

Soufoulis at inside right distinguished himself. Elliot at center half was good, Maher at back showed splendid defense. The goals for Socony were scored by Mears 4, Passos 2, Ozorio 1, Soufoulis 1 and Vega 1.

The Club 2nd v. S. R. C. 2nd

In the League fixture played on the S.F.C. Ground between the Recs second string and the Club juniors a somewhat scrappy game ended in a win for the Recs by

2 goals to nil. The Club could only muster nine players and were naturally badly handicapped throughout.

St. F. Xaviers 2nd v. The Willows

The game between the Xavier boys and the Willows ended in a win for the former by 6 goals to 2. The opening half saw the College team 3 goals to their opponents single, and part two just repeated the scoring. Collaco, Garry, Favacho, Gomes, Aldeguer and W. Favacho each were credited with scoring. A penalty given in favor of Xaviers proved futile. For the Willows Villis, the captain, was in form and Bertines in goals did well against the fine shooting of the winners. All the Xavier boys combined well and their handsome win is due to this.

J. R. C. Beats Customs

The Jewish Recreation Club scored its third win yesterday after a hard struggle with the Customs Football Club in the second league tussle at Hongkew Park.

The Customs put up a very strong team but the Jewish Club's defense —Katz, Sanft and Whiteman—were able to withstand the repeated attacks made by the speedy and well combined Customs forward line. The Jewish Club showed to best advantage in the second half, which opened with the score tied, Whitgob and Sternberg on the wings playing finely. Abrahams scored the second goal and the third was scored shortly after, the same player being responsible after a fine pass from Sternberg. Tifford and Jenkin were prominent in the Customs attack, especially in the first half, the latter's clean break-through being responsible for the Customs tally.

Wm. H. Taft May Rule Baseball

(Continued from Page 1)

teams meet our best American teams in international competition.

The salary to go with the position has not yet been considered, according to Hempstead and France.

"It would have no weight with Mr. Taft," said Hempstead. "He will consider our offer only on the basis of whether he can spare the necessary time to conduct the National Commission's affairs, and if it will be for his best interests to accept the position."

Baseball has had several men in office who have won high honors in the political world, but never has attempted to interest a man of the standing of ex-President Taft in its affairs.

The first president of the National League was Morgan G. Bulkeley, former Governor of Connecticut and erstwhile United States Senator from the Nutmeg State. Then John K. Tener, who resigned as president of the National League last August, was Governor of Pennsylvania when elected to the baseball presidency and had served his State in the House of Representatives.

HERRMANN RETICENT

Cincinnati, November 23.—"I do not know anything about it. There have been no meetings and I have nothing further to say," Garry Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, said tonight when questioned as to the announcement that William Howard Taft had been offered the position as sole member of the National Commission.

Shanghai Harriers' Club

Farewell Dinner Given Mr. Watson

Members of the Shanghai Harriers' Club and their friends tendered a farewell dinner to Mr. F. H. Watson, the Club's secretary, at the Kalee Hotel last evening. Mr. Watson is leaving shortly for Hoxan and as a token of their esteem the cross-country men presented him with a handsome gold wrist watch, appropriately engraved, and a gold medal bearing the Club's design. Mr. F. W. White, vice-president of the Harriers, presided at the dinner and made the presentation speech to which Mr. Watson responded. The Club medal was presented by Mr. T. McKenna, captain. Following the dinner a pleasing program of musical numbers, was given, Messrs. Whitmore, Seth, Ellis, Ulrich, Bridges, McNeil and Woodfield participating.

Yesterday afternoon the Harriers were out for a slow training run of about five miles across the Kiangwan country. Mr. Watson made the pace and the good-sized pack kept well together throughout an enjoyable chase.

Next Saturday the Club will hold a seven-mile handicap which is expected to bring out a large number of runners. The start will be made from the Chin Woo Athletic Club and further particulars will be published later.

French General Tries Baseball

GENERAL VIDAL. PINTE.

General Vidal, of the French army, one of the pupils of Johnny Evers, throwing the ball. Evers has been in France some time and is at present teaching soldiers of the French army to play the American national game. Johnny went over some months ago as a Knights of Columbus secretary.

Reading For Soldiers

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., from Mesdames J. McGavin, Lawrie-Smith, Messrs. W. J. Milne, P. Lessner, A. Wood, J. A. Fredericks, S. Gatton, E. W. Noel, M. J. Weiss, and "Anon."

The following letter has been received from London:

General Post Office, London, E. C. 1.
November 15, 1918.

Dear Mr. Harborne,

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th Sept. and to thank you for the further consignment of books which you have been so good as to send me, as well as the money order for £1.0.0. from C. H. Ryde of Shanghai. The latter sum has been handed over to the Comforts Fund of the Post Office Rifles Benevolent Association, who will expend it in the manner desired in connection with their Christmas gifts.

Since I last wrote to you there have been many additions to the hospitals organisations, etc., which have been provided with literature through the benevolence of the Shanghai public and I hope, if you have an opportunity, that you will make it known how greatly their generosity has been appreciated.

The names added to the list are as follows: P. O. Rifles Comforts Association; Young Men's Christian Association; Red Cross Hospital, Old Place, Lincoln; London Homeopathic Hospital (for sailors), Gt. Ormond Street, E. C. 1; Royal National Orthopoedic Hospital (discharged soldiers), 234 Great Portland St. W. C. 1.; Post Office Convalescent Home (soldiers and sailors), Bournemouth; St. Andrew's Waterside Mission, London E. C. (for mine sweepers, sailors, etc.); Irish Women's Association (for Irish Regiments); Scots Guards Regimental Association; Soldiers' Hospital, University College, Oxford; Park Wood Hospital, Swanley, Kent; Oakley V. A. D. Hospital, Bromley Common, Kent.

Dame Eva Anstruther, Hon. Secretary to the Camps Library, to whom I have just sent a special selection from your last consignment, expresses the greatest gratitude and adds that "undoubtedly we shall have to keep this library up for some months longer until the demobilisation, so that if any more books come to you please let us have the full benefit of them."

The Secretary of St. Andrew's Waterside Mission writes:

"On behalf of the Committee I thank you very much for your kind thought in sending us a sack of books, part of the consignment sent to you by the Postmaster of Shanghai. I can assure you the books will be most useful to us for distribution among the mine-sweepers and men on patrol boats.

"We find a great difficulty in getting literature to supply the many needs and requests daily received from men stationed at home and abroad."

The Commandant of the Red Cross Hospital at Bromley Common, Kent, says in her letter that the books are "a much superior selection than is usually sent to hospitals," and in many other cases I have received personal expressions of thanks which would be very gratifying to the kind donors of the books.

"The cigars you send I am giving as prizes for competitions at our hospital where a certain game resembling bagatelle and played with discs is a very popular recreation. During the winter months little events of this description are a great source of interest to the men in the hospital."

The work of the Post Office Relief Fund will continue for a long time to come to be a considerable addition to official labors, but the gratitude of the staff has been very great and we feel that our work has not been in vain.

Believe me,
Very truly yours,
(Ed) Arthur G. Ferard.

T. Harborne, Esq.

PAPER HUNT CALLED OFF

No paper hunt was held yesterday but the Stewards of the Paper Hunt Club hope that these popular cross-country features may be resumed this week.

BASEBALL SLANG IS POPULAR WITH FANS

So Proved By Investigation Of An American University In 1908

The triteness of the baseball vernacular has been the source of considerable comment among sporting writers, university professors, ministers of the Gospel, mothers' clubs and other institutions and individuals whose foremost aim in life is the uplift of mankind, spiritually and mentally.

Columns have been penned by learned men condemning the common use of what is generally termed slang; additional columns have been written condoning it. A universal agreement on the subject has apparently long since become hopelessly out of the question and more than 98 percent of the newspapers of the United States continue to serve out to readers reports of the American national pastime and other stories pertaining thereto which fairly bristle with the popular code of baseball writers.

A movement was inaugurated during 1908 by one of the foremost of the northern universities to ascertain the justification for resorting to slang phrases, or a wholesale slaughtering of the King's English in reporting baseball. This investigation was not prompted by any special prejudice against the use of slang in writing baseball but was due rather to a desire to arrive at some standardisation of reporting the game which would not offend and grate upon the finer sensibilities of those who had condemned the use of slang yet were sufficiently interested in the game to peruse the daily press for results.

After an exhaustive investigation this university announced that there was nothing discovered in the baseball vernacular which persons frequenting the stands and bleachers during the season did not understand fully and that the popular demand for the use of baseball slang in published reports was unquestionably so great as to preclude its elimination.

And so from that day to this the public has not been called upon to read any further condemnation of baseball reports as written by the overwhelming majority of sporting writers throughout the good old U.S.A.

Some of the most familiar terms used in baseball reports have been handed down from generation to generation and used so generally as to be practically indispensable, yet the origin of such terms is to many writers absolutely unknown.

The most commonly used of such phrases is one which almost invariably puts in an appearance at least once in every baseball story and has a special significance for Texas baseball fans. Reference is made to the term "Texas leaguer." There is perhaps not a twelve-year-old schoolboy in the United States who has ever attended baseball games who does not recognise the meaning implied by that trite phrase.

He understands immediately that some batsman has connected with the offering of a pitcher and in doing so has popped up a little short fly ball which falls too far back to be captured by the infield and too far in to be handled by the outfielder. To ask any sporting writer if he understood the play would constitute nothing short of a downright insult, yet it is more than probable that not one of every ten of these experts on the game could give an accurate explanation of the origin of the phrase or even satisfy himself as to its real fitness.

For the benefit of any such writers, likewise interested baseball fans, the explanation is herein set forth:

What 'Texas Leaguer' Means

After the close of the Texas League season of 1888 Bill Joyce, Emmett Rogers and Arthur Sunday, a trio of Houston club swingers who had wrought havoc and devastation to the hopes of every pitcher in the circuit, were sold to the Toledo club of the American Association. It was little wonder that the three Houstonians took good care of their baseball reputations after going up to the "big show," because they were of the old type of aggressive ball players, so scarce in this day and time as to have become practically extinct. They went up with their reputations as terrific sluggers preceding them, and their arrival was announced in black headlines.

The Texas recruits were heralded as a trio of terrible tapping gladiators, and the pitchers of other clubs of the American Association were more or less apprehensive as to just what the youngsters would do against big-time hurlers. They felt them out rather cautiously and the advisability of such a course was soon apparent.

None of the three hit the ball like the great Honus Wagner or the classy Larry Lajoie, or the renowned Frank Baker of later years. They were not hitters of that sort. But they did get on the bases and they did it by hitting safely. Their blows, however, were not of the "fence-busting," screaming liner variety. They were the sort of tidy little bingles labeled "one base only," such as are now known as Texas leaguers.

It was in a game at Syracuse shortly after the Texas combination joined Toledo that Pitcher O'Brien, after Sunday, Joyce and Rogers dropped safe hits over the infield, roared forth: "All them durn chumps can do is to hit out them little old dinky Texas leaguers."

A general laugh went up from the bench, and the remark soon reached the press box. The reporters hopped on it with a vengeance and the phrase has lived and thrived from that day to this. Joyce, Rogers and Sunday continued in service for many years and were known among their baseball acquaintances as the originators of Texas leaguers.

The Cincinnati Base Hit

Another similar phrase which threatened to make itself indispensable was the "Cincinnati base hit." It lived a short life of two years and died by reason of the fact that the joint rules committee annihilated it. The "Cincinnati base hit" was negotiated when third base was occupied and the batsmen hit the ball to the infield and the attempt to nail the man scoring from third failed, while the batsman reached first.

Many official scorers contended that inasmuch as no error had been committed and no retirement made the batsman should be credited with a hit. Others argued that it worked an unwarranted hardship on the pitcher, in that the ball so frequently could have been fielded to first base ahead of the runner.

Sykora-Sklarevsky Farewell

Admirers of Sykora and Sklarevsky will be glad to learn that these two fine artists, yielding to a general request, have decided to give another concert in Shanghai. This final concert will take place at the Lyceum Theater next Saturday evening when a program of variety and distinction will be played.

On January 12 Sykora and Sklarevsky expect to leave for Hongkong and it is their intention to visit Singapore, Siam, Java, Australia and New Zealand and then to proceed to South and North America and finally to Europe. They have made firm friends of all lovers of high class music who have heard them in Shanghai and it is expected that there will be a large audience at next Saturday's concert to wish them continued success on their tour.

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.05
SOOCHOW .....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.46	18.15	*19.20	1.06
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.04	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.30	2.10
CHANGCHOW....dep.	6.30	11.52	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.35	3.30
TANYANG.....dep.	8.06	12.40	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG.....dep.	9.18	13.32	14.55	17.17	18 22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.35	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	..	12.30		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	17.45		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	6 00		..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	7.20		..	..	..	..
PEKING.....arr.	..	..	10.50		..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING.....dep.	..	..	15.45		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	22.20		..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	21.45		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	8.15		..	..	..	..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
NANKING .....dep.	..	..	*7.25	8.00	11.46	*14 20	15.25	22.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	8.00	10.10	12.30	16.06	16.16	1 00
TANYANG .....dep.	..	..	8.56	10.32	14.12	16.41	19.06	..
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.00	..	10.34	13.15	15.08	17.39	20.30	3.06
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	9.10	11.38	12.36	15 00	18.39	..	4.11
SOOCHOW .....dep.	9.35	8.06	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.30	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	9.10	10.50	13.16	14.40	16.50	18.30	19.52	21.30
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	9.37	11.17	13.43	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.2	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.55	9.45	11.35	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.20	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.20	17.20	19 10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.41	10.16	12.56	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	21.05
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	8.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.25	16.05	18.45	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Cattle & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.28	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16 13	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*16.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12 02	....	16 07	17 42	....
Kashi ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 43	....
Kaking ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.25	....	17 22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.06	13 15	15 50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11 25	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19 35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Cattle and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14 10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10 33	....	12 39	15.51	18.49
Kaking ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.58	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep		*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.25*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.		*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....	10 20	11.35	14.15	....	17.18	18.20	....
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8 25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9 15	11.52	14.24	16 30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.